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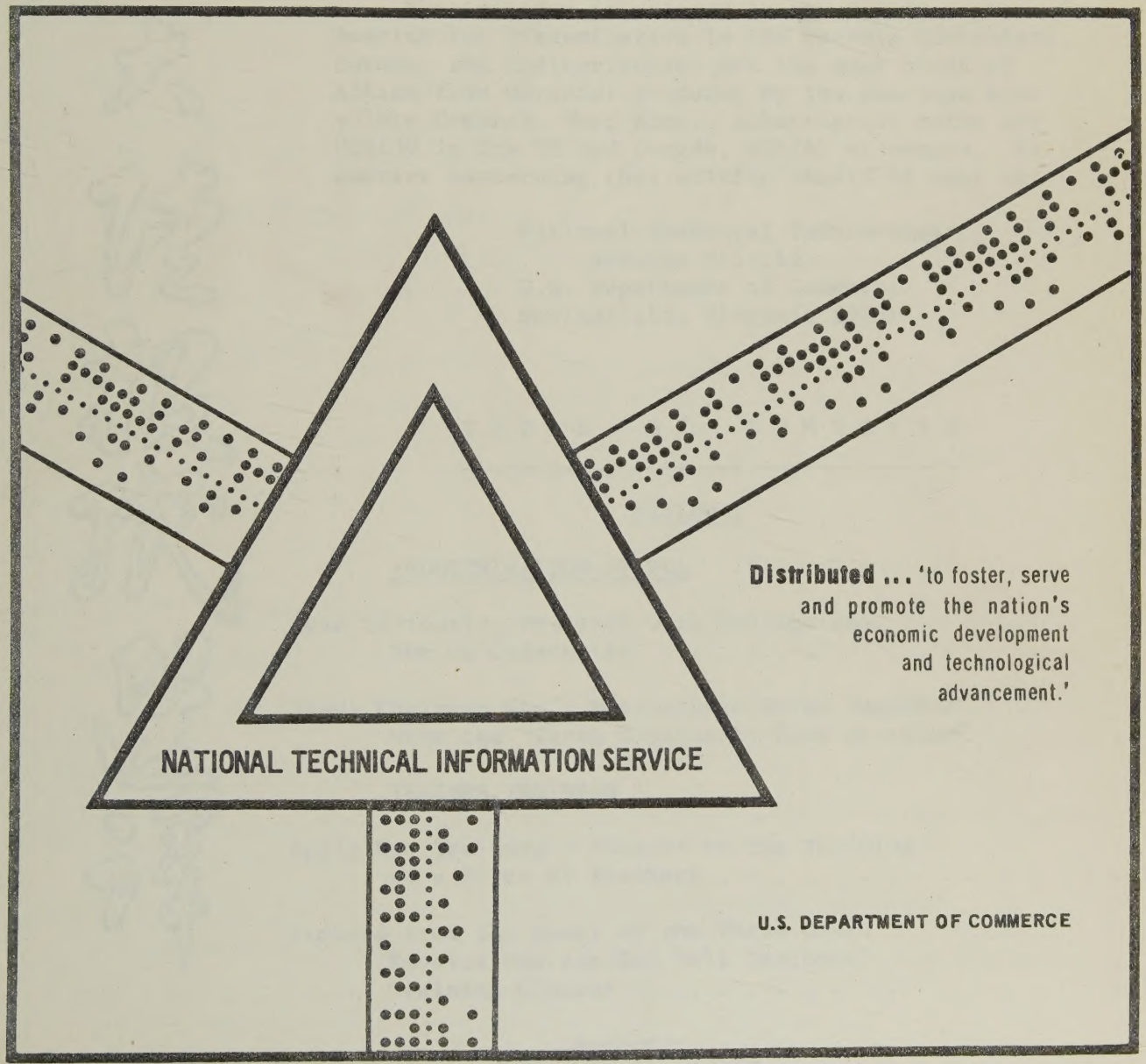
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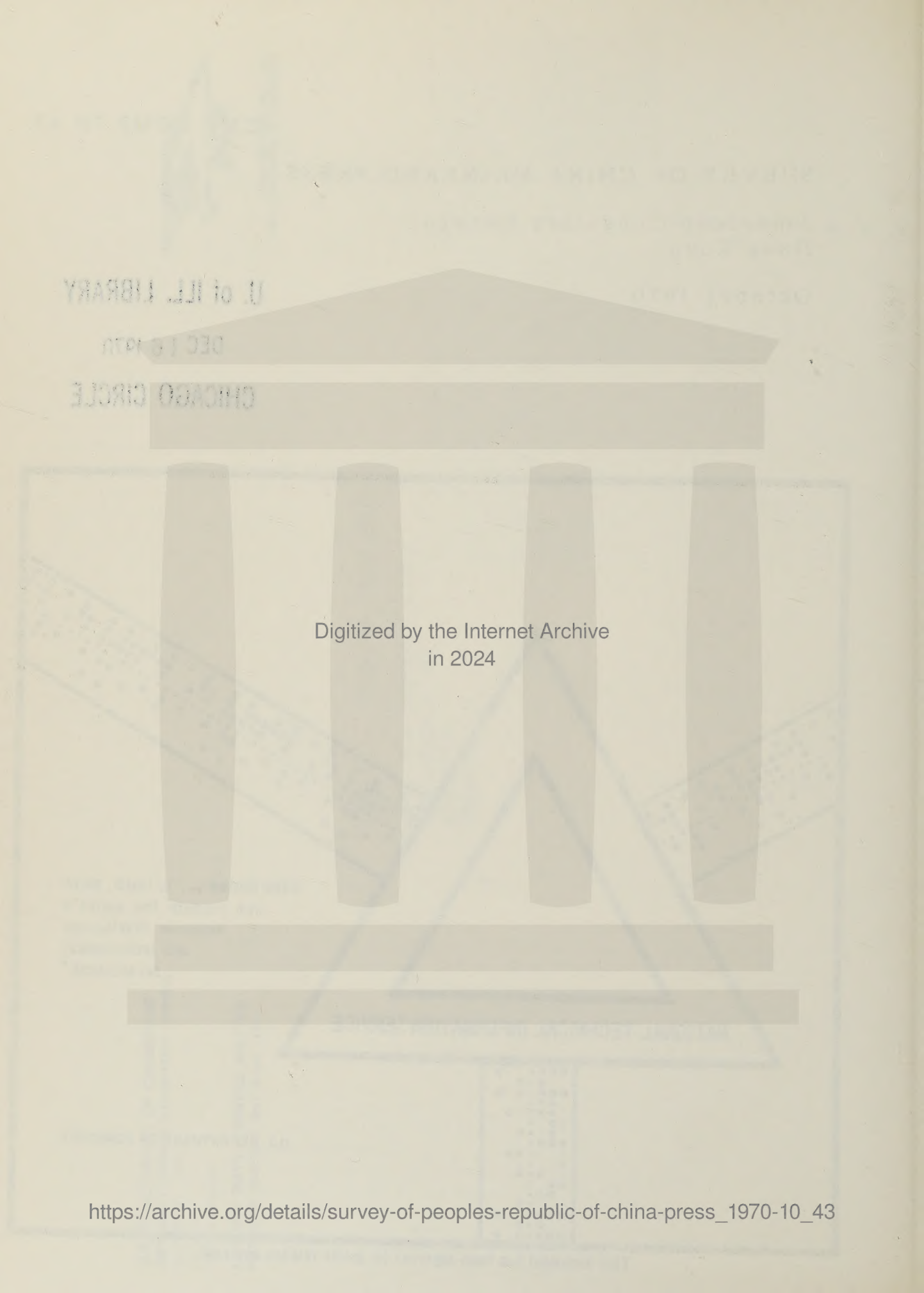
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October 26, 1970 No. 4765

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Read Seriously, Practice with Courage and Sum Up Constantly

by

Wu Hsien-liu (吴显流)
Air Force activist in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and instructor of a certain unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 13, 1970)

A political instructor of a PLA air force unit tells in the following article how he studies Mao's works and applies what he has learned from them, and then sums up his experience and learns his lesson.--SCMP Ed.

When enlisted in 1962, I made this resolution: "I am a distressed child. In order to defend Chairman Mao and protect the motherland I must study Chairman Mao's works well."

Studying Chairman Mao's brilliant works during the past few years has enabled me to understand many a revolutionary truth. At work I find there is really an inexhaustible source of energy at my command. Recalling the process of my living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has given me the profound feeling that in order to succeed in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought we must read seriously, practice with courage and sum up constantly.

Read Chairman Mao's Books Seriously

Speaking on rectifying the Party's style of work at Yenan in 1942, the great leader Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us "to read seriously." I bear this instruction of Chairman Mao's firmly in mind, regarding it as a

motto and a guide for my study. I examine myself regularly and struggle against the bad habit of studying in a perfunctory manner.

To read seriously means that every saying and every viewpoint contained in Chairman Mao's books should be repeatedly studied, carefully digested and thoroughly understood. Chairman Mao's sayings speak the minds of our revolutionary fighters and can be easily understood. Every one of Chairman Mao's sayings is a truth and is deep in significance. We need only to read Chairman Mao's books seriously in close combination with the practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment to reap a new reward from every reading. I realized this when I studied again and again "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains."

At the outset I had the feeling that the reason for Chairman Mao to tell us the story about the removal of mountains was that we should learn the foolish old man's dauntless spirit of fearing neither heaven nor earth. Therefore, whenever I met difficulties Chairman Mao's teaching came to my mind: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution I studied "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" in combination with the practice of the two-line struggle. I came to understand further that Chairman Mao wants us to learn not only the foolish old man's attitude toward difficulties but also his attitude toward the masses. The foolish old man firmly believes in the power of the masses and in the continued availability of his offspring. He thus cuts the mountains every day with full confidence. On the other hand, the wise old man does not believe in the masses and fails to see the power of the masses. So, he thinks that it is absolutely impossible for the foolish old man and a few sons to remove the two mountains.

Chairman Mao actually gives us a lecture on the struggle between the two lines. He says: "If the masses of the Chinese people stand up and dig together with us, why can't these two mountains be cleared away?" Is this not a clear demand that we unite the broad masses of the people and mobilize the great revolutionary army to surmount difficulties and defeat the enemy?

Through repeated study I also feel that here Chairman Mao not only gives us a lecture on the two-line struggle but also teaches us materialist dialectics. "High as they are, the mountains cannot grow any higher and with every bit we dig, they will be that much lower. Why can't we clear them away?" He actually tells us that high and low, much and little, difficult and smooth sailing are mutually contradictory aspects which, under certain conditions, are liable to transform themselves respectively into their opposites.

This short story that Chairman Mao tells us thus carries a wealth of profound truths.

To read seriously demands a hard-working spirit. We must think hard and study hard. There is no room for laziness. On my part I regularly urge myself in this way: "Now the people of the whole country and the revolutionary people of the whole world are all reading Chairman Mao's books seriously

and painstakingly. During this great mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought we, revolutionary fighters and Party members, should set good examples."

Sometimes when I am busily engaged in work and have many things to attend to, study cannot make much headway in my mind and I do reading with less seriousness. As soon as such a condition occurs, I immediately caution myself: However busy I am, my study cannot be pursued in the least perfunctory manner. If revolution is to be carried out wholeheartedly, the first thing to do is to read Chairman Mao's books with undivided attention. Only by studying and grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought can we busy ourselves purposefully.

To read seriously is in the last analysis a question of sentiment. A deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought will produce a strong desire for study. Omitting study for a day I would feel irritable. Holding a Chairman Mao's book in hand I would look upon it as a priceless treasure and have the highest affection for it. My hunger for study is insatiable. Cherishing no deep feelings one would be unable to sit down or absorb what is studied.

Guide Practice with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

To read seriously is to gain a deep understanding of the spiritual substance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and "the object of mastering it centers on application." Application demands a full measure of the spirit of struggle and the spirit of sacrifice. If this kind of spirit is lacking, and even though a person subjectively obeys Chairman Mao's words and acts according to Chairman Mao's instructions, he will find application difficult in practice once concrete problems are encountered.

Shortly after I became a platoon leader, at a 4-good evaluation meeting the Party branch secretary stressed that evaluation and comparison should be done according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "the spirit of absolute unselfishness." I also told the meeting clearly that impure thoughts of self-interest could not possibly enter the creation of 4-good for the revolution. However, when the question of whether or not the No. 7 squad of our platoon should be brought up for evaluation as a 4-good squad was discussed, my mind developed an impure thought of selfishness. I thought that if the No. 7 squad was not a 4-good squad then our platoon could not be a 4-good platoon.

And if our platoom, long given the name of a 4-good platoon, was going to lose this name through my hands, how could I show my "face"? Again, the No. 7 squad was one I had grasped as a key squad. If it failed to be rated as a 4-good squad, what would people say? Although I myself knew that the work of this squad could not pass a stiff test and, according to high standards, it would be appropriate if it failed to be so evaluated; this understanding of mine was covered by an impure thought of self-interest and I did not speak it out.

After the meeting was over I lay in bed but could not sleep. The matter of evaluation and comparison was still bothering me. Although I did not fight strenuously for a 4-good name, I actually wanted to stretch out my hand for it. Was this not a bourgeois idea at work for fame and gain? I had previously studied Chairman Mao's works and talked about acting according to Chairman Mao's instructions. Why did I allow impure thoughts of self-interest to entangle me at the crucial moment? It clearly showed that I suffered a defeat in the face of impure thoughts of self-interest. The more I thought of it, the greater was my distaste for it. Early the next morning, I went to look for the political instructor, before whom I examined my impure thoughts of self-interest and fought fiercely against the bourgeois idea of seeking fame and gain.

In connection with this matter I studied Chairman Mao's relevant works and Vice Chairman Lin's directives and gradually came to understand one truth: study is an ideological revolution and application is an ideological revolution still greater in depth. Living study and application is first of all a violent struggle between the two world outlooks. In order to serve the people wholly and thoroughly we must completely suppress the bourgeois idea of seeking fame and gain. We must preserve forever the style of work of modesty and prudence and guard against arrogance and rashness.

I deeply realize that to be able to act according to Chairman Mao's instructions calls for "resolute" drive. That is to say, we must have firm faith in Chairman Mao's instructions. Whatever the conditions, so long as it is said by Chairman Mao, we must carry it out with an iron will.

In order to act according to Chairman Mao's instructions we must also have the drive to blaze new trails. In the course of practice I myself have developed the thought of "wait and see." In the case of problems beyond my grasp I felt that it would be "safer" to wait until some one had opened up a path for me to follow. Having studied Chairman Mao's works and the new Party constitution, I felt I could not think in that manner. Party members must resolutely follow Chairman Mao and lead the masses to charge at the enemy. Would you call yourself an advanced element if you trailed behind other people? Having understood this truth you would have an enormous drive to blaze new trails.

In order to act according to Chairman Mao's instructions we must also have the drive to do things "thoroughly." On questions of principle, such as orientation, line, general and specific policies, we must implement Chairman Mao's instructions with resolution. On questions of daily life and other details, we must make an effort to act in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Within the company we must impose a strict demand that we obey Chairman Mao's words. Outside the company to carry out a task independently we must also consciously act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

Sum Up Experience for Continuous Improvement

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Knowledge needs to be deepened, the perceptual stage of knowledge needs to be developed to the rational stage." Through study I understand that special attention should be paid to the advancement from serious reading to courageous practice. After practice serious summing-up should be done to find out from the process things in the nature of laws so as to serve as a still more conscious guide to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This should also receive special attention.

Only by constantly summing up experience can we go on "discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." Through constantly summing up my experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold my world outlook I have gradually deepened my knowledge of the great significance of summing up experience.

When I was first enlisted, I studied "Serve the People" and struggled hard against the impure, selfish thought of serving as a garrison soldier with an unsettled mind. Shortly afterward the great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng." With Lei Feng as a model I thought of ways and means to do some good things. The company rated me as a pace-setter in learning from Lei Feng. It also helped me sum up my experience in studying "Serve the People" and remolding my world outlook. At that time I felt that the criterion for remolding my world outlook was to like whatever line of work I was in, to bury myself in work with diligence and perseverance and not to develop perverse thinking.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution I observed that some comrades, while very active in work, labor and production, had deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and committed mistakes. I began to realize then that abstinence from perverse thinking alone would not do and that the criterion for remolding one's world outlook demanded consciousness of the class struggle and the two-line struggle and also everlasting loyalty to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Together with my comrades I conscientiously and repeatedly studied the instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, Vice Chairman Lin, on giving prominence to politics. I severely criticized the bourgeois military line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the counter-revolutionary revisionists P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing. I wiped out the remnant pernicious influence left in the people's minds by the bourgeois military line and the purely military viewpoint. While working in the company I insisted on putting political and ideological work in the first position.

Together with my comrades I summed up my experience in adhering to giving prominence to proletarian politics during the struggle to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line. I realized that without recognizing the fundamental remolding of one's world outlook from the high plane of class struggle and two-line struggle, one would surely tumble down and make mistakes in the course of the violent class struggle and two-line struggle.

Through constant summing-up I came to realize ever more profoundly the advantages of summing up experience. Constant summing-up would continuously deepen our knowledge and heighten our awakening to practice. Constant summing-up would also enable us always to catch up with the rapid developments of a new situation and so to adapt our thinking to new conditions.

* * *

Study Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works Together with the "Three Constantly-Read Articles"

by

Liu Ch'ing-chi (刘清吉)
secretary of CYL branch of a certain diving detachment
under the Peihai Fleet of the PLA Navy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 17, 1970)

The Party secretary of a divers' detachment of the PLA Navy tells how study of Mao's "three constantly read articles" give his men courage in carrying out dangerous underwater assignments.
--SCMP Ed.

Our diving detachment is an engineering group fighting under water throughout the year. The conditions under water are complex and ever changeable. Old fighters with rich practical experience find these conditions very ordinary. Some new fighters who lack practical experience feel the things under water are mysterious although they also are eager to dive into the water. We lead them to study Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and encourage them to go into practice in the sea, to master the laws of the sea and to have a real grasp of the tempers of the sea.

Fighter Yen Hsiu-jung was a middle school student before he joined the navy. When he was assigned to our detachment, he thought that diving meant conquest of the world under the sea and was a very wonderful job. He wanted very much to be a diver. Before going under water, he recited a passage from "On Practice": "Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practicing) in its environment." But, when we organized diving training and other new fighters had put on their diving suits and gone to the bottom of the sea and were marching forward, he could not move. An order was issued from above the water telling him to go forward. He replied: "It is all dark under water. What should I do if I meet with danger?"

This incident provoked our deep thought. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Materialist dialectics serves the proletariat." Yen also knew theoretically that knowledge originated from practice. Why couldn't he apply this in practice? We helped him combine very well the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking with the study of the "three constantly-read articles" and induced him to find the causes in his world outlook. We also helped him fight against the selfish ideas of fearing hardships and danger.

After that, he took the "three constantly-read articles" as a permanent reminder, read them every day and compared his deeds with them every day, so that he had a clear target in mind when studying philosophy and plucked up his courage when applying philosophy in guiding the practice of struggle.

He often insisted on going to the area where the water was deep and the current was rapid and the conditions were complicated, so as to learn about the tempers of the sea and find the laws of the work on the bottom of the sea. He very quickly mastered the skills of diving.

On one occasion, a mine failed to explode during the demolition of submerged rocks. This mine had to be removed immediately. Removing an unexploded mine under water is a very dangerous job. The water was turbid so that the diver could not see clearly. The diver put on lead shoes which weighed 40 catties. If he trod on the detonator, the mine would explode at once.

Yen never did a job of this kind before. But, he asked permission on his own initiative to dive into the water. He said: "I am inexperienced, but I have Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking as the guide. There is danger, but I obtain courage from the 'three constantly-read articles.'" He bravely dived to the bottom of the sea and carefully removed the unexploded mine.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and the "three constantly-read articles," Yen made ever faster progress in ideological revolutionization. In the past two years and more, he accomplished many arduous tasks, such as investigating a deep "well" and examining a "tiger's mouth" in the bottom of the sea. He gloriously joined the Communist Youth League. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is the science of proletarian revolution and the philosophy of 'devotion to the public.' Only when we have translated the 'three constantly-read articles' into our being and established the idea of 'devotion to the public' shall we be able to master and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and to continuously remold our subjective world and the objective world."

The remarkable change in Yen Hsiu-jung made us understand deeply: irman Mao's philosophic thinking and the "three constantly-read articles" dwell on the revolutionary and scientific world outlook of the proletariat. We must study the "three constantly-read articles" together with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and make strenuous efforts to remold our world outlooks. Facts show that: the level of the remolding of world outlook means the depth to which Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking has been applied; the more thoroughly we have remolded our world outlook, the better we can apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. In the past few years, in light of the current situation, the current tasks and the living ideas of the young fighters, we have organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking after studying the "three constantly-read articles," so that they have revolutionized their thinking, exercise thinking in a scientific way and generate a powerful spiritual force in remolding the objective world.

On one occasion, the higher authorities ordered us to make a geographical survey of the bottom of a narrow waterway in order to open a new route of navigation. The depth of water here exceeded the limit of diving our diving equipment permitted, and the speed of current was four times higher than the speed where diving was allowed according to the foreign convention. The bottom of the waterway was covered with hidden rocks and featured by deep gaps.

It had already been named "a forbidden area under water" and "a tiger's mouth" by the bourgeois laymen. In the face of the rapid current, we organized all to repeatedly study the "three constantly-read articles" and Chairman Mao's teaching "Strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously," making them fully display the proletarian revolutionary spirit of self-sacrifice and adopt the scientific attitude of finding the truth from facts. Strategically they despised hardships and tactically they took the hardships seriously. They made a concrete analysis of the hardships.

They were unanimously of this opinion: The rapidity of the current is an important obstacle preventing us from diving; it exists objectively. But, so long as we fully display our subjective initiative, we can break through this obstacle. We divers are wrapped up in water-tight diving equipment weighing 156 catties and move in the water by dint of the air supplied from above. When the current is rapid, if a normal volume of air is kept inside the diving suit, it will increase buoyance, preventing us from diving. To dive quickly to the bottom of the sea, we must decrease supply of air. If so, the diver has to bear a very high pressure.

But, they firmly expressed that they could resist a pressure no matter how big when they had the immense power of the "three constantly-read articles." Guided by Chairman Mao's "three constantly-read articles" and brilliant philosophic thinking, the fighters vied in diving to the bottom of the sea. Some comrades developed nose bleeding due to the water pressure, but they remained under water and carried on their fight. After half a month's hard fight, they broke through the "forbidden area under water" and captured the "tiger's mouth," accomplishing their task with remarkable results.

Practice makes us realize that Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and the "three constantly-read articles" are the guide to the revolutionary fighters' being and action and the foundation for the revolutionized and militant building of our naval unit. In the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, we organize all to link the "three constantly-read articles" with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, to combine their revolutionary fervor with their scientific spirit, and to integrate their revolutionary spirit with the scientific approach, so that they will show no fear in a struggle between life and death, will not cower in the face of hardship, will not be disheartened by defeat and will not be conceited in the face of achievement. They have accomplished one arduous task after another and brought up communists of a younger generation one group after another.

* * *

TEACHER TRAINING

Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought to the Training of a Force of Teachers

by the Revolutionary Committee of Yünchiang Commune, Juian hsien, Chekiang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 15, 1970)

Our Yünchiang Commune originally had 15 middle and primary school teachers. They are mostly not from families of poor and lower-middle peasants but the majority of them are good or relatively good. Yet their world outlook remains a bourgeois one. To establish a force of proletarian teachers, we, apart from helping the original teachers to strive to transform their world outlook in the course of actual struggle, selected a total of 15 poor and lower-middle peasants and demobilized servicemen with a high level of political consciousness and with the necessary qualifications for teaching work and young intellectuals with two years of tempering in labor to go to the school to serve as full-time teachers.

To enable the worker-peasant-soldier teachers to resist the invasion of bourgeois ideas and persist in applying a proletarian world outlook to the transformation of schools, we must arm them with Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously heighten their political consciousness. Meanwhile, we should he[illegible] them to improve their vocational level.

We grasped mainly the following several tasks:

To help teachers foster the idea of teaching for the sake of revolution. Under the influence of the reactionary "theory of the life of a teacher being one of suffering," some comrades were still inclined to look down on teaching work. Therefore, in selecting and cultivating teachers, we first helped them solve the fundamental question, "For whom we teach," kept arming them with Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and organized them in studying Chairman Mao's works every day and in continuously fighting "self" and criticizing revisionism. By running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and holding individual heart-to-heart talks, we constantly gave them class education and education in the struggle between the two lines. This enabled them to understand the relationship between the grasping of power in the cultural field and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, to strengthen their sense of honor and sense of responsibility in taking up educational work and to temper themselves to acquire a red heart "devoted to teaching for the sake of revolution."

To educate teachers in the need of maintaining forever the true features of laboring people. Chairman Mao teaches us, "Through participation in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain the most extensive, constant and close ties with the working people." That new teachers are treasured is just because they come from families of poor and lower-middle

peasants with the smell of the earth about them. To maintain forever the true features of working people, we made it a rule that apart from participating in shock labor during the busy farming season, they should in ordinary times regularly participate in the collective productive labor of production brigades and in some important meetings of communes and brigades to maintain close ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Once a new teacher of Yünchiang Junior Middle School joined poor and lower-middle peasants in the transportation of manure by boat. He saw the poor and lower-middle peasants pick up with bare hands manure that had fallen down without letting the least bit of manure get lost. The more he saw things like this the more he felt that the poor and lower-middle peasants' quality of single-minded devotion to the public and to the collective was to be cherished. He made it his determination to acquire the good qualities of poor and lower-middle peasants. In leading students to do labor, he often volunteered to be the first to do manure-cleaning and manure-carrying jobs. He took an active part in labor.

To handle well the relations between new and old teachers. With the consolidation of the contingent of worker-peasant-soldier teachers, there appeared the problem of the relations between new and old teachers. The proper handling of the relations between new and old teachers is of very great significance in the proper handling of the educational revolution.

In handling the relations between new and old teachers, we gave the new teachers such education as to enable them to call into full play their initiative. Politically and ideologically, the new teachers helped the old ones in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's works and receiving re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers to transform their world outlook. Vocationally, the former joined the latter in studying how to achieve in teaching the aim of putting proletarian politics first, and at the same time, emulated the strong points of the old teachers. In livelihood, the demand was for mutual concern, mutual love and mutual help between the new and the old teachers.

Late one night in April this year, the child of an old teacher of Fanjung Primary School was ill and in urgent need of medical aid. She could find neither a boat nor a car to send the child to the city for treatment. This had her running about in desperation. On hearing of it, two new teachers immediately hired a boat and rowed in the dark of night for over 20 li, carrying the child to the city for treatment. Greatly moved, the old teacher took the initiative to help the two new teachers in the vocational and cultural fields.

To foster an attitude of modesty in learning. Whether in the political and ideological field or in the vocational field, new teachers need an elevation of their standards. Therefore, we constantly organized them to study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "To be good teachers, we must first be good pupils," and "learning in a humble and respectful manner and learning in a down-to-earth manner." We first demanded that they adopt a humble attitude politically and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from the right party capable of giving education.

Once on their way back to school from an outing the students of Kanch'iao Primary School passed by clumps of peach trees. As they walked they kept reciting in a resonant voice the "Three Main Rules of Discipline" and the "Eight Points for Attention," none of them yielding to the lure of ripe juicy peaches dangling from trees.

This had the old teachers deeply moved. They felt that the students excelled them in the study of Chairman Mao's works and in the living application of such works, as far as many problems are concerned. As teachers, they must learn humbly from their students.

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Proceed from the Needs of the Three Great Revolutions and Run Well Teachers' Training Classes

- An investigation report of the "May 7" Teachers' Training Class of Shachou Hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 15, 1970)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "The question of educational reform is mainly one of teachers" and with the energetic support of the Educational Reform Team of Kiangsu Normal College, the revolutionary committee of Shachou hsien set up the Shachou hsien Teachers' Training Class in September last year. The first group of 95 teachers of people-run middle schools subjected to training have returned to the fighting posts in educational revolution. Now under training is the second group.

Put Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Above Everything Else

Students of the teachers' training class are all selected and recommended by poor and lower-middle peasants. Being from families of poor and lower-middle peasants, they generally have gone through several years of tempering in labor and in teaching practice. What should be first taken up by such students upon joining the teachers' training class? It was held that too much attention to politics would lead to a poor showing in vocational training and that vocational skills should therefore be acquired first.

Is too stiff a demand being imposed on the students politically? Practice gives the best answer. Upon arriving at the school, they were organized by the Party branch to join the No. 8 brigade of Nanfeng Commune for a stint of labor in the busy farming season of autumn. A small number of them shrank from a rigorous and tiring schedule and steered clear of heavy jobs. The poor and lower-middle peasants said ruefully, "These students have become different from us poor and lower-middle peasants."

The Party branch realized that the demand for putting vocational skills first was in essence a reflection of the remnant poisonous influence of renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's widely advocated line of "vocational work in command" which had not been completely eliminated. If a proper solution was not worked out, the teachers' training class would follow the old road of the old teachers' training university.

The Party branch organized in time everyone to study seriously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "A change in the world outlook is a fundamental change. At present the great majority of intellectuals cannot as yet claim their having completed such a change." A serious analysis of the existing conditions of students was made. A good family background of a student only lays a good foundation for the transformation of his world outlook. But the transformation of the world outlook is a long-term process allowing no stoppage for a single day. "The question of educational reform is mainly one of teachers." The problem of teachers is mainly one of the transformation of their world outlook. Fully applicable to the training of teachers is also Chairman Mao's great teaching, "All the work of a school serves to change the thinking of students."

Therefore, the Party branch put above all other work the organization of students for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought; let the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i-Kairov revisionist educational line run through the process of training from beginning to end; invited old poor peasants with bitter experience and deep hatred to join the teachers and students in recalling the bitterness of the past and comparing it with the sweetness of the present; constantly penetrated deep into the midst of advanced units in educational revolution to participate in labor and in the actual practice of educational revolution and to learn from advanced experience; and seriously carried out on a firm basis Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

As a result of adoption of the above measures, the teachers' training class has been made a thriving and flourishing undertaking and an inexhaustible source of good men and good deeds. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised the teachers' training class saying, "The teachers trained by such a school will maintain the true features of poor and lower-middle peasants."

Raise Standards by Following Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Own Direction of Advance

In September last year, some teachers of the teachers' training class worked out behind closed doors an all-embracing teaching program based on the old university's pedagogical program as a blueprint. It was greeted by some teachers with a clapping of hands. But some others considered it not practicable. The Party branch organized all teachers into four groups (according to their subjects of study such as language, mathematics, physics and chemistry) to go deep into the rural areas and factories to solicit widely the opinions of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

After learning what was recommended by the teachers, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out precisely, "Such a teaching program as yours is divorced from the needs of the three major revolutionary movements. Its adoption can produce not the kind of revolutionary teachers needed by us but only pedants inclined more to talking than to working."

The return of the teachers to their school was followed by an acute ideological struggle. Those who originally thought of themselves as being the most knowledgeable with their minds set on transforming students in the light of their own outlook now felt that they had not moved their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and that only bourgeois intellectuals could be cultivated by following their own line. Under the leadership of the Party branch, everyone seriously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is not to raise workers, peasants and soldiers to the 'high plane' of feudal, bourgeois and petty bourgeois intellectuals but to raise standards by following the workers', peasants' and soldiers' own direction of advance and by following the proletarian direction of advance." Everyone came to understand the fundamental orientation for training and raising the standards of teachers.

In line with Chairman Mao's directive and the demand of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary teachers put forward four rules guiding the teaching program:

(1) To determine the contents of a course with due regard to the needs of the three major revolutionary movements. In teaching physics, we must take as a key the "four transformations" of the countryside (mechanization, electrification, popularization of irrigation facilities and introduction of chemical processes), giving lectures on the required fundamental principles of mechanics and electricity to improve one's actual working ability.

(2) To define the range of teaching materials with due regard to the actual needs of middle and primary schools. All courses should be supplemented with proper contents and analyzed and studied on the basis of the existing newly compiled teaching materials of middle and primary schools. In the teaching of language, we should lay emphasis on analyzing the language teaching materials of middle and primary schools, and study how to unfold revolutionary mass criticism, how to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of teaching, and so on, in the course of teaching language.

(3) To determine the focal points in lecturing with due regard to the actual needs of the students. All the students generally have reached a middle-school cultural level. Therefore, what should be taught is not everything but something calling for an emphasis in line with the principle of making up for what is lacking. For instance, in teaching mathematics, we should give primary attention to lectures on surveying and drawing, graphs and rural accounting knowledge which is urgently needed in actual practice and which is new to the students.

(4) To arrange teaching in the light of the features of the teachers' training class. As the study period of the teachers' training class is short and its demand exacting, we can just grasp the essentials and study what is urgently needed. For instance, with over 20 kinds of telecommunication meters involved in the teaching of physics, we should confine teaching to two kinds such as universal meter and kilowatt-hour meter which are in common use.

Practice in the past one year or so shows that such a new teaching program, though not perfect, has been put in the right direction to be welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and students. (By the Educational Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Shachou hsien, Kiangsu)

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AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

South China People's Commune Mechanizes Farming

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 15, 1970)

huako people's commune in nanhsien county of hunan province, south china, has achieved farm mechanization on the basis of agricultural collectivization, guided by chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization".

with a population of over 45,000 and more than 4,000 hectares of farmland, the commune now has 23 tractors, 10 rice transplanters, 65 water lifts and pumps, 3 threshers, 3 steam ships and other machinery that has a total of 3,527 horsepower. it has set up eight electric drainage and irrigation stations and the commune and many production brigades have built small power-driven mills for husking rice, ginning cotton, pressing oil, making sacks and producing tiles. all the farmland is watered by machinery and 80 per cent of the wet and dry fields are machine-ploughed. transportation and the processing of farm produce and by-products are mechanized.

collectivization plus mechanization raised productivity and freed manpower for more intensive farming to ensure stable and high yields. the per hectare grain yield is above the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development". the output of cotton has risen greatly and forestry, animal husbandry, side-lines and fishery have all expanded. this provides still more to the state. the commune used to turn 1,000 tons of grain and 75 tons of ginned cotton over to the state every year before it started mechanization. the amounts have risen to 4,500 and 400 tons respectively.

the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines was reflected in the drive to mechanize.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres launched a mass movement in 1959 in line with chairman mao's instructions to undertake capital construction of farmland and build commune or brigade-run enterprises for mechanization. the commune's side-line production provided 200,000 yuan that year. the poor and lower-middle peasants suggested that part of the funds be spent on mechanization and part on expanding the reproduction of the commune and brigade-run enterprises. but some well-to-do middle peasants who represented the spontaneous capitalist tendency in the countryside insisted that the money should distributed among the commune members so as to "stimulate their initiative". there was a debate throughout the commune on whether to mechanize. the cadres went among the people and, with the poor and lower-middle peasants, propagated the necessity to mechanize on the basis of collectivization, and the superiority of socialism and criticized the bourgeois thinking. this soon unified the thinking of the masses and the money was spent as the poor and lower-middle peasants suggested.

the commune kept increasing the collective funds after developing the collective economy and improving its members' living standards. they ran more commune-run and brigade-run enterprises and made fuller use of natural resources, as local conditions permitted.

there are many lakes and ponds in the commune and this encouraged fishery. the winter they started mechanizing, over five thousand poor and lower-middle peasants turned out in wind and snow to build a five-kilometre-long dam,

turning a 700-hectare lake into a fishery. that became the first aquatic products centre. they covered a sand bank of 70 hectares with soil in the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains" and planted 20 hectares of medicinal herbs. without affecting farming, the commune set up a cement factory, a brick factory, a tree nursery and nine other enterprises. all these earned 300,000 yuan every year. part of the accumulated funds was used to buy pumps, generators and other big machines and build a commune-run tractor station, power house, repairing workshop. part of the funds was used to help the production brigades and teams to diversify their economy and production and to buy small and medium-sized farm machines.

the way to mechanization also involves the struggle between the two lines. one is to be dependent on big and modern machines while despising simple devices. the other is to persist in the principle of "walking on two legs", that is, using both simple and modern methods.

at first, the commune bought only big machines from the state. as a result, the tempo of mechanization was slow. they then studied chairman mao's teaching on mass movement and understood the principle of "walking on two legs". they sharply criticized the erroneous thinking of "going in for things big and modern" and "going in for things ostentatious and comprehensive". speedy mechanization, they saw, required a combining of the purchase of big machines with mass technical innovations to improve farm tools and of advancing from simple methods to modern methods step by step from a lower level to a higher.

the commune has organized nine mass movements to improve farm tools. they renovated the former equipment for drainage and irrigation, ploughing, transportation and for processing farm produce. this has brought the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses into play. the pedal water wheel was formerly used for drainage and irrigation. technical innovations have resulted in semi-mechanized animal-drawn water wheels made of iron. the commune has gradually used mechanized and power-operated water wheels.

the cadres and commune members act in line with chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." they have firmly grasped revolution and promoted production this year, made good use of existing farm mechanery and brought in their first excellent early rice harvest of the 1970's.

RURAL PHARMACIES

Every Hsien in East China Province Now Has Pharmacy

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 14, 1970)

each of the more than 90 counties in kiangsi province, east china, now has its own pharmacy based on local resources, and producing medicines, many herbal, for sale in the locality. this has helped end the shortage of doctors and medicines in the countryside and they have achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results.

these new enterprises have made very rapid progress from making medicines of just one single kind to a large

variety of chinese and western medicine. the county pharmacies have turned out more than 2,560 kinds of medicines. over nine hundred of these use local herbs.

kiangsi province did not have a single pharmaceutical plant before liberation. the revolutionary masses responded to chairman mao's great call during the big leap forward in 1958 and established many pharmacies. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work and blocked this mass activity.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially since the establishment of kiangsi's new-born red political power, the provincial revolutionary committee, large numbers of medical workers have settled in the rural areas and they treat the poor and lower-middle peasants and train "barefoot doctors". the counties have set up pharmacies to ensure that the production of medicine keeps pace with the progress in medical work.

the revolutionary committees at all levels have resolutely carried out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." relying on their own efforts, the counties set up pharmacies all over the province. the "june 26" pharmacy of pengtse county began in only two months. it relied on the masses and made equipment for itself.

the county-run pharmacies make varied use of local resources and local herbs are the principal raw material. they rely on the abundant sources of raw materials to turn out a great number of inexpensive and effective medicines which the commune members welcome. the county pharmacies make up pills, powders, liquid extracts and ointments. eighty per cent of the pharmacies prepare injections from local herbs, providing convenience for the patients.

the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the tungku county pharmacy tramped through the dense mountain forests with the workers to find over 200 kinds of local herbs. they planted other medicinal herbs and now have a ready source of medicinal herbs. they have extracted 16 kinds of solutions for injections to stop bleeding, bring down inflammation and treat common local ailments.

the county pharmacies have planned their production with emphasis on the prevention and treatment of local diseases, in the service of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they have taken the initiative to go among the masses and to clinics and medical centres and stations to determine the incidence of common and recurrent ailments. then they make the required medicines. they help production by doing their part in protecting the people's health.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Delegations

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 13, 1970)

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received this morning the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences headed by yuen chih-chien and the chinese printing workers delegation headed by chang miao-yu, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking foreign language printing house.

present on the occasion were ramiz alia, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the party central committee; kahreman ylli, alternate member of the party central committee; pirro bita, director of the international department of the party central committee; jorgji sota, rector of the state university of tirana; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present on the occasion.

comrade enver hoxha had a most cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese comrades and had a photo taken together with them.

Albanian Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Leave Kwangchow for Changsha

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1970)

led by gani kege, the albanian men's and women's basketball teams concluded their friendly visit to kwangchow and left here by train this evening for a visit to changsha, hunan province.

they were given a warm send-off at the station by teng hsiu-fang, a leading member of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the departments concerned and chinese basketball players.

the albanian teams arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by plane on the 11th. the kwangtung provincial and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet that evening in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against imperialism and revisionism. the banquet was alive with an atmosphere of close unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania. comrade chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and comrade gani kege spoke at the banquet. the hosts and guests repeatedly drunk toasts to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great

leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people.

the albanian teams played thrilling friendly exhibition matches with the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal men's and women's teams. the exhibitions were given a warm welcome by the spectators.

during their stay in kwangchow, the albanian teams visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao, and china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair. the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome by the masses everywhere they went.

CAMBODIA

Communique of Office of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

the office of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a communique on october 12 sternly repudiating the so-called "new initiative" on indo-china dished up by u.s. president nixon on october 7. full text of the communique follows:

communique of the office of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia

we have the honour to present below our comments on certain passages of "president nixon's speech on events in indo-china", made in washington on the evening of october 7, 1970:

1) nixon: "i am tonight announcing new proposals for peace in indo-china. this new peace initiative has been discussed with the governments of south viet nam, laos and cambodia. it has their full support."

our comment: the so-called governments of the three countries of indo-china are in fact, and well known to the whole world, merely oligarchies of renegades representing only themselves, hirelings of u.s. imperialism and paid by this imperialism to oppose the resistance of the vietnamese, laotian and khmer people and the liberation of south viet nam, laos and cambodia from u.s. neo-colonialism. the puppet "governments" of saigon, vientiane and phnom penh have been paid by mr. nixon to "unreservedly support" his proposal of "pax americana". this brings little progress to the cause of genuine peace and that of genuine independence of viet nam, laos and cambodia. if mr. nixon and the government of the u.s.a. really desire peace in indo-china, they should immediately, totally and definitively break their diplomatic and other relations with the anti-vietnamese regime of thieu-ky, the anti-laotian regime of souvanna phouma and the anti-khmer regime of lon nol-sirik matak, and negotiate this "peace in indo-china" with the governments and fronts truly representing the three indo-chinese peoples, namely, with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south viet nam national front for liberation for viet nam, with the laotian patriotic front for laos and with the royal government of national union and the national united front of kampuchea for cambodia.

2) nixon: "i propose that all armed forces throughout indo-china cease firing their weapons and remain in the positions they now hold. this would be a ceasefire-in-place."

our comment: so far as the military situation in cambodia is concerned, it is at present very unfavourable to the pro-american armed forces of lon nol and thieu-ky. the people's national liberation armed forces (n.u.f.k.) have liberated more than two-thirds of the national territory. it is likely that in a few months our n.u.f.k. will control four-fifths of cambodia. mr. nixon knows this; that is why he proposes a ceasefire so as to save the lon nol regime and preserve a fief for it in cambodia. the partition of cambodia would be certain if we accept an international conference whose purpose is to establish a "pax americana" in indo-china.

3) nixon: "it (the ceasefire) would accomplish one goal all of us have been working toward: an end to the killing."

our comment: here, mr. nixon's cynicism and hypocrisy become apparent in all their "splendour". he has the impudence to propose to his victims, the khmer, vietnamese and laotian people, a cessation of his game of massacre. the whole world knows and history has already noted that "killing" is the deed of u.s. imperialism alone, the aggressor of indo-china, violator of the geneva agreements on indo-china, invader of cambodia and destroyer of its peace, its independence, its unity and its territorial integrity, and the arch-criminal principally responsible for the air bombing first of south viet nam, then of laos, then of north viet nam and finally of cambodia, reducing to cinders dozens of big cities, hundreds of medium and small cities, tens of thousands of villages, and killing or horribly mutilating in each of the countries of indo-china several hundred thousand unarmed men and women citizens (especially old people, women, children and babies).

mr. nixon, the big war criminal, shamelessly affirms that he and his allies and mercenaries "have been working toward an end to the killing... including bombing and acts of terror". we repeat, this is the height of cynicism and hypocrisy, for if mr. nixon were really a "peace dove" he should simply tell his troops and especially his airmen to "pack up" and send them home without delay while evacuating totally from indo-china which would regain peace immediately.

4) nixon: "conflicts in this region (indo-china) are closely related. the united states has never sought to widen the war. what we seek is to widen the peace."

our comment: we have not finished with mr. nixon's extraordinary cynicism and hypocrisy and we must remind him that it is he, and he alone, who "has sought to widen the war and made conflicts in this region closely related".

history has already noted that it is richard nixon who on april 30, 1970, decided to change the so-called viet nam war into the "indo-china war".

nixon should not "propose" to others "to widen the peace". he has only to do a single thing: leave the indo-chinese to themselves, immediately cease interfering in their affairs, send all the american aggressors back to america, the south korean mercenaries back to south korea, the thai mercenaries back to thailand, the australian mercenaries back to australia, the new zealand mercenaries back to new zealand, etc..., and should the occasion arise, take the lackeys lon nol, sirik matak, thieu, ky and khiem away to honolulu, the refuge of "vice-doyen" of asian renegades: syngman rhee.

5) nixon: "i propose an indo-china peace conference". we think that such a conference is absolutely unacceptable if the royal government of national union is not invited to it and if the illegal, anti-constitutional, anti-popular and traitorous government of lon nol is invited to it.

6) nixon: "they (north vietnamese troops) are carrying on their aggression in ... cambodia."

all the people of the world, the american people included, know that the only aggressors of cambodia are the yankee soldiers and saigon and bangkok mercenaries in the pay and under the orders of mr. nixon himself. mr. nixon is the exclusive perpetrator of the expansion of the u.s. war of aggression from south viet nam to laos, cambodia and even to north viet nam (air bombing, flights of spy planes, naval provocations, and infiltration of spies, agents of subversion and commandos of sabotage).

it is mr. nixon who has compelled the khmer people to take up arms to defend the motherland, its assailed honour, and its freedom, peace and territorial integrity trampled under foot by u.s. imperialism.

let mr. nixon not pretend to be ignorant of the existence of the resistance and the armed struggle of the khmer people for national liberation and be decent enough not to pass the khmer people off as "north vietnamese invaders" exclamation

as to the fighting solidarity of the three peoples and four parties of indo-china (khmer, laotian, north vietnamese and south vietnamese), it is absolutely legitimate. mr. nixon, alien to indo-china, has no right at all to separate the khmer, laotian, north vietnamese and south vietnamese patriots. they perfectly have the right to be in solidarity with one another.

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the renegades in phnom penh, saigon and even bangkok have indeed received from mr. nixon the right to "help each other" in all aspects. why do the khmer, vietnamese and laotian people not have the right to form a common front of struggle in all forms against u.s. imperialism and neo-colonialism?

mr. nixon himself has admitted implicitly this proper right of the three peoples of indo-china when, immediately after accusing our north vietnamese brothers of invading cambodia, he said in his speech: "this war in indo-china has been proved to be of one piece (sic). it cannot be cured by treating only one of its areas of outbreak."

7) nixon: "the essential elements of the geneva accords of 1954 and 1962 remain valid as a basis for settlement of problems between states in the indo-china area. we shall accept the results of agreements reached between those states."

our comment: the first sentence constitutes a "lesson" which "professor" nixon has no right to give to others. the u.s. government alone has violated and continues to violate the 1954 and 1962 accords.

the second sentence is a bait, a deception unworthy of a big nation. the day after the conclusion of the 1954 and 1962 geneva conferences on indo-china, the u.s.a., a big nation as it is, had already told the world, that it would respect scrupulously "the results of agreements reached between those states". the solemn promise has not been kept and there is no reason whatsoever for the u.s.a. of mr. nixon, whose acts so often contradict the formal promises, to respect and abide by new and possible "agreements" exclamation

8) nixon: "we stand firm for the right of all the south vietnamese people to determine for themselves the kind of government they want."

our comment: the americans do not have to play the role of "gendarme" in this affair which concerns only the vietnamese.

as regards south viet nam, the 1954 geneva agreements have made all provisions for it, even including the general elections (in july, 1956) for the reunification with north viet nam. only the united states of america is responsible for obstructing a peaceful and happy solution to the viet nam issue.

mr. nixon should know that if the american government had consented to respect the 1954 geneva agreements as the other big powers have always done, history would not have had to record such a long and murderous second indo-china war.

in this regard, the fault of the united states of america and mr. nixon is glaring.

what they should do is to adopt the just solutions proposed by the democratic republic of viet nam, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the laotian patriotic front and the national united front of kampuchea.

9) nixon: "the immediate release of all prisoners of war would be a simple act of humanity."

our comment: mr. nixon, as by chance, has "forgotten" the genocide in which more than a million innocent indo-chinese (particularly old people, women, children and babies) have been deliberately massacred in the past several years by the ground and naval forces, especially the air force of the united states and its satellites.

why doesn't the president of the united states do any "act of humanity" today for the khmer, vietnamese and laotian urban and rural population by stopping, for example, the air bombing conducted by his planes and those of his satellites?

10) nixon: "the proposals i have made tonight are designed to end the fighting throughout indo-china. nobody has anything to gain by delay."

our comment: as regards cambodia, mr. nixon and his lackeys have, in fact, everything to lose by dragging out their war against the khmer people. their defeat in cambodia is inevitable just as in the other two indo-chinese countries. that is why they are now thinking of ceasing the fighting. it is a good thing on condition that the american government withdraws the u.s. and non-indo-chinese satellite forces from indo-china immediately, completely and unconditionally.

11) nixon: "all those nations but one announce their readiness to agree to a ceasefire. the time has come for the government of north viet nam to joint its neighbors in a proposal to quit making war and to start making peace."

our comment: this is a wonderful illustration of the story of a thief crying "stop thief exclamation"

in fact, the washington government is the only perpetrator of the indo-china war. it is an act of cowardice unworthy of a big power to describe the democratic republic of viet nam as responsible for this war.

moreover, by "ignoring" them, mr. nixon has insulted the khmer people, the laotian people and the vietnamese people who are struggling against u.s. imperialism for national liberation.

in fact, we four parties (the royal government of national union of cambodia, the neo lao haksat, the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam) refuse his "pax americana", because we will accept only an indo-chinese peace, that is to say, a genuine peace with complete independence for our three countries.

12) nixon: "for millions of people ... america is a land of freedom, of opportunity, of progress ... hundreds of thousands of people cheered as i drove through the major cities in these countries ... i believe there is another reason they welcomed me so warmly in every country i visited ... no world leader to whom i have talked fears that the united states will use its power to dominate another country or destroy its independence ... we are the strongest power in the world ... our power (is) used to defend freedom, not to destroy it, to preserve the peace, not to break the peace."

our comment: on reading these delirious phrases, we cannot help posing the following questions: "is mr. nixon mad? or is this his black humour? or does he want to mock the world and his own people? or is he dreaming?"

it is at least an impudence, if not a lie, to affirm to his people and the world that the people of the countries he visited cheered him everywhere, for the whole world knows that the american president was welcomed in many places by people's demonstrations of great hostility. his car often received rotten eggs and bags of paint.

then what does his "america, messenger and realizer of peace, independence, freedom and progress" mean to the small countries which are victims of its aggression or neo-colonization?

such an affirmation is an effrontery and indecency without parallel in the eyes of other heads of state or government.

to cite only the example of indo-china and certain neighbouring countries, one can see clearly that wherever the united states of america carries out intervention, the freedom, democracy, progress and national independence there come to an end.

the latest u.s. "intervention" is in cambodia. since that "intervention", the former "oasis of peace" has become the "pole of hot war"; the "model of non-alignment and independence" has become a triple colony with the governments of washington, saigon and bangkok as its masters; 23-year-long constitutional democracy has been murdered and replaced by a dictatorship oppressing the people by means of an inhuman martial law; and the 16 years of progress have been destroyed by 80 per cent after seven months of "nixon war".

this is the masterpiece of america, the so-called "mother of progress, peace, liberty and independence of the people" exclamation

CHINA AND CANADA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Welcome the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Canada"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada". the full text of the editorial reads:

the chinese government and the government of canada have decided to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. we express our welcome to this major development in the relations between china and canada.

there is a traditional friendship between the chinese and canadian people. during our war of resistance against japan, the friend of the chinese people doctor norman bethune dedicated his life to the revolutionary cause of china. the recent years have seen development of the intercourse between the two countries. the decision of china and canada now to formally establish diplomatic relations reflects the common aspirations of the two peoples and conforms to their interests.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "we firmly maintain that all nations should practise the well-known five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence." abiding precisely by these five principles, china has in the past 21 years established diplomatic relations with countries of different social systems. on the basis of these five principles, china has developed relations of friendship and cooperation with a number of countries. we do not infringe upon the sovereignty and territory of other countries, and we never allow other countries to infringe upon our sovereignty and territory. we do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and we never allow other countries to interfere in our internal affairs. practice has proved that among nations with different social systems, the five principles of peaceful coexistence are correct principles in handling relations between one country and another.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. it is really the height of absurdity that the chiang kai-shek clique, which has long ago been overthrown by the chinese people and is now coiling itself in china's province of taiwan under the protection of u.s. imperialism, calls itself a "government". ever since the founding of new china, u.s. imperialism has never given up its policy of hostility towards the chinese people. it has been obstinately clinging to chiang kai-shek, the political mummy, and left no stone unturned in concocting the plot of "two chinas". however, the international prestige of the people's republic of china has become higher and higher, and its influence in international affairs bigger and bigger. the "two chinas" fallacy has been spurned by public opinion in more and more countries. in these circumstances, u.s. imperialism was forced to make some superficial changes and dish up the new gimmick of "one china, one taiwan". it tries vainly by this trick to slice off china's territory and attain its criminal purpose

of forcibly occupying taiwan permanently. the chinese people will absolutely never permit this. the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory, taiwan exclamation

canada is a big country in the american continent. the white book on foreign policy issued by the canadian government last may reflects its desire and will to pursue an independent policy. this shows that the attempt of one or two "super-powers" to control the internal and external policies of other countries has become more and more unfeasible.

the chinese people welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada. we wish the continuous growth of friendship between the people of china and canada and the daily development of relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND CONGO

Military Delegation of Friendship from People's Republic of the Congo Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1970)

a military delegation of friendship from the people's republic of the congo led by major joachim yhombi-opango, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, vice-chairman of the permanent commission of the c.p.l. central committee in the army and commander of the army garrisoned in brazzaville, arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

the members of the delegation are: bongou camille, mondele-ngolo, morlende gaston, madzela louis, n'goyi-m'boko, n'gangouo michel, lebosso jean-rachel, louvouezo, kimfoussia guy, kalina, mafoumba antoine and m'bouaka gregoire.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned chou hsi-han, chang chien-kun, sung cheng-chih, sung ching-sheng, ma su-cheng, lung chen-piao, chang nan-sheng, tseng shao-tung, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chai ming-wu, ho ying, ting hsi-lin and hsiang chien, as well as one thousand commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and militia in the chinese capital.

today, the peking airport was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and armies of china and the congo. red flags flew over the airport. the welcoming crowds held high streamers inscribed with "long live the friendship of the people of china and the congo exclamation", "we resolutely support the congolese people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and other slogans. when major joachim yhombi-opango and the other distinguished congolese guests, in the company of deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff peng shao-hui, met the welcomers, the crowds beat gongs and drums and shouted again and again: "salute to the congolese people exclamation", "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and other slogans.

pascal ockyemba-morlende, congolese ambassador to china, and members of the congolese embassy in peking and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were also present at the airport to meet the delegation.

wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the national defence ministry of china, and francois biene, counsellor of the congolese embassy in peking, who had been to shanghai specially to meet the delegation, arrived in peking by the same plane.

major joachim yhombi-opango and the other distinguished congolese guests arrived in shanghai on the 13th. they were given a warm welcome and send-off on their arrival in and departure from shanghai by leading members of the units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai and the departments concerned under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee including chen shih-fa, hsueh an-hsiang, cheng kang and feng kuo-chu.

Deputy Chief of P.L.A. General Staff Peng Shao-hui Gives Banquet in Honor of Congolese Military Delegation of Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1970)

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening gave a banquet, warmly welcoming the military delegation of friendship from the people's republic of the congo led by major joachim yhombi-opango, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, vice-chairman of the permanent commission of the c.p.l. central committee in the army and commander of the army garrisoned in brazzaville.

pascal ockyemba-morlende, congolese ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the congolese embassy in peking attended the banquet on invitation.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and armies of china and the congo.

deputy chief of the general staff peng shao-hui was the first speaker at the banquet. on behalf of the ministry of national defence and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, he extended a warm welcome to all the distinguished guests on the congolese military delegation of friendship coming from the central african forefront of the struggle against imperialism.

deputy chief of the general staff peng shao-hui said: "the chinese and congolese peoples have sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship in the struggles against imperialism." "we believe that your present visit will further strengthen the mutual understanding and militant friendship between our two peoples and two armies," he added.

he said: "the congolese people have written down their own glorious history in the long struggles against imperialism and colonialism. since the 'july 31st' movement of 1968, the congolese people and the congolese national people's army under the leadership of president ngouabi, holding aloft the banner of opposing imperialism and colonialism, have

waged valiant struggles in a dauntless revolutionary spirit against the subversive schemes and sabotage activities by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and have won continuous victories."

he said that on march 23 this year, the congolese national people's army smashed together with the congolese people the counter-revolutionary armed subversive scheme of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and safeguarded the revolutionary gains of the congolese people. "we are elated and inspired by every achievement and victory of the congolese people and army." he stated.

deputy chief of the general staff peng shao-hui said: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army firmly stand on your side and firmly support your just struggle."

he said: "our great leader chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big.' we firmly believe that if only the afro-asian people and the peoples of the world dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms, fear no difficulties and refuse to be deceived, they will surely defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

deputy chief of the general staff peng shao-hui thanked the congolese people for their warm praise of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the firm stand they took for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations.

in conclusion, he pointed out: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army armed with mao tsetung thought are resolved to unite with the congolese and other african peoples, the palestinian and other arab people, the people of the three countries of indo-china and the people of the whole world to carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs through to the end."

then major joachim yhombi-opango spoke. he said: "our visit takes place at a time when a great event of world significance for safeguarding the fruits of the people has occurred and is continuing to advance in china, in the motherland of chairman mao. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao has won and is constantly winning decisive victories in all provinces of china except taiwan where we know red power will be established soon."

he expressed the belief that the delegation's visit would consolidate the militant friendship between the congo and china.

major joachim yhombi-opango denounced imperialism for openly preparing armed raids aimed at opposing the revolutionary action of the congolese people. he said: "our young army without long experience should face domestic enemies of the revolution, big counter-revolutionary armies based in neighbouring countries and eventually a direct aggression by imperialism.

"u.s. imperialism which has chosen to be the world gendarme is meeting with vigorous opposition from the people. the international situation is characterized by the anti-imperialist armed struggle. the people of the world have understood chairman mao's teaching 'the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution.'"

major joachim yhombi-opango pointed out that in asia, africa, latin america, europe and even the united states, the people were rebelling against oppression by big capital. he voiced the congolese people's support to the peoples of indo-china in their struggle against the ringleader of international imperialism. he expressed the belief that the palestinian resistance movement would win final victory.

he said: "in africa, armed struggle is developing with vigour in azania, zimbabwe, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and angola."

major joachim yhombi-opango said that at this time of upheaval it would be the industrious people who would decide everything. "we will respond to chairman mao's call 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation people of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. then the whole world will belong to the people. monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.'"

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries huang chin-yung, feng yung-shun, chi peng-fei, hsieh huai-teh, chou hsi-nan, chang chien-kun, sung cheng-chih, sung ching-sheng, ma su-cheng, lung chen-piao, chang nan-sheng, tseng shao-tung, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, hsiang chien and wu hsiao-ta.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1970)

Our great leader Chairman Mao this afternoon met Maurice Couve De Murville, former French Prmie Minister, and his wife and Etienne Manac'h, French Ambassador to China, and his wife.

Chairman Mao warmly shook hands with Maurice Couve De Murville and the other distinguished French guests in welcome upon their arrival at the hall, and had photographs taken with them. The distinguished French guests paid their regard to Chairman Mao.

Then, our great leader Chairman Mao had a friendly conversation with Maurice Couve De Murville and Etienne Manac'h.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Kang Sheng, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Lo Kuei-po, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, took part in the meeting and the conversation.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned including Tang Hai-kuang and Li Han-chen.

French Ambassador Manac'h and His Wife Give Banquet for Visit to China of Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1970)

etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife gave a banquet this evening for visit to china of the former french prime minister maurice couve de murville and his wife.

among those who attended the banquet on invitation were vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the departments and organizations concerned lo kuei-po, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo and li han-chen.

ambassador manac'h first proposed a toast at the banquet. he pointed out that mr. couve de murville, when he was at the post of the minister of foreign affairs, made efforts to establish the foreign policy of france on the only healthy base, the base of national independence. the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between france and china was solved at that time, he added.

then, mr. couve de murville proposed a toast. he thanked the chinese government for the welcome and hospitality extended to him and his wife. he said, he was very much honoured and moved by the visit in peking and shenyang and he was honoured and moved by chairman mao's reception. "all this testifies to the friendly and trusting relations existing between the people's republic of china and the republic of france. the conversations that i have had with you after my arrival have confirmed my idea that we agree upon some important questions, such as national independence, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual respect," he said.

mr. couve de murville said: "although france and china are far away from each other geographically and they live in very different worlds for historical and other reasons, it does not prevent them from having good relations, having friendly relations and from working together within the bounds of possibility in favour of all the important problems upon which we are of the same view."

vice-minister of foreign affairs lo kuei-po, in proposing a toast at the banquet, said, "although the social systems of china and france are different, the people of the two countries both ardently cherish independence and have their glorious traditions in resisting external intervention and aggression. we appreciate the efforts your excellency mr. couve de murville has made, following the foreign policy defined by general de gaulle, in safeguarding the independence of france and

opposing the attempt of the two 'super powers' to partition the world, in advocating the withdrawal of u.s. troops from indo-china and the settlement of the question of indo-china by the people of the three countries of indo-china, and in maintaining the continued development of good relations between china and france."

lo kuei-po said: "your excellency mr. and madame couve de murville have visited some factories, a people's commune, a school, scenic spots and places of historical significance in peking and shenyang. today our great leader chairman mao met your excellency mr. and madame couve de murville. leaders of our country have had friendly conversations with your excellency mr. couve de murville and had a useful exchange with you of opinions and views on present important international questions and on relations between china and france. we are very much moved by the friendly praise and the best wishes you expressed for chairman mao, the great leader of the people of our country, and your eulogy of the achievements our people scored in socialist construction."

lo kuei-po expressed the belief that mr. and madame couve de murville would deepen their understanding of china through their visit and make new contributions to the development of friendship between the people of china and france and to the consolidation of the good relations between china and france.

the banquet was permeated throughout with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and france.

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville and His Wife on Their Visit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

former french prime minister maurice couve de murville and his wife recently visited factories, the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune, tsinghua university and scenic spots of historical interest in peking. they praised the achievements won by the chinese people in socialist construction. couve de murville and his wife also attended a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women".

lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, accompanied them on the visit. french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking also accompanied them on their visit.

when visiting tsinghua university, couve de murville and his wife listened with great interest to the briefing on establishing a new system of proletarian education by leading members of the university. the establishment of the new system is not a simple organizational change, but a revolution. it stresses that education must serve proletarian politics, and be combined with productive labour. couve de murville and his wife visited the university's multiple-purpose experimental electronics factory and precision machine tool factory built on the basis of the equipment of laboratories.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1970)

the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association headed by kenzoo nakajima left peking today after it had attended the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and paid a friendly visit to china. mr. kenzoo nakajima is returning to japan while the other members of the delegation are visiting the southern part of china before they leave for home.

present at the airport to see them off were personages from chinese organizations concerned including ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, li mao-chai, chao hsi-wu and hsu yin-sheng.

the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headed by seimin miyazaki and the delegation of the japanese socialist party to china for participation in the commemoration of the assassination of inejiro asanuma headed by hisao kuroda now on their visit to peking were also present at the airport to see them off.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 14, 1970)

the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet, left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by comrade choe yong jin and comrade kim man gum, vice-premiers of the cabinet; comrade kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; comrade li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade nan su gil, vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade kong jin tae, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; comrade hwang jin chil, vice-minister of chemical industry; and other comrades.

comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

Korean Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1970)

comrade chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: rim gye chol, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and minister of chemical industry, bang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade (already in peking) and hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china (already in peking).

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, and several thousand revolutionary people of peking were present at the airport to give a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

peking airport today was permeated with an atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea. huge portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, stood at the airport which flew the national flags of china and korea.

when vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean comrades alighted from the plane amidst the beating of drums and gongs and cheers, vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the departments concerned stepped forward and shook their hands warmly. in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean comrades-in-arms walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. at this time, the people waved the national flags of china and korea and bouquets, shouting: "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of the fatherland exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" "down with the revived japanese militarism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" with flowers in their hands, girls in costumes of various nationalities danced to the strains of "we are marching on a great road" in welcome. the people enthusiastically cheered: "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" vice-premier chong jun taek and the other distinguished korean guests kept waving to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgment.

kim gyong ryon, head of the korean government economic delegation, kim jai sook, minister counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassy were also present at the airport.

also present were leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li yao-wen, han nien-lung, chuan chih-pang, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, sung chen-hsien, fang yi, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, hsu chin-chiang, ting kuo-yu, wu hsiao-ta, liu chun, wang jun-sheng and han tsung-cheng.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Korean Government Delegation Led by Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, this evening gave a banquet, warmly welcoming comrade chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading.

the banquet was held at the banquet hall in the magnificent great hall of the people. on the rostrum were huge portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people, flanked by the national flags of china and korea.

present at the banquet were all the members of the korean government economic delegation led by comrade kim gyong ryon now visiting china and comrades from the korean embassy in peking.

when comrades chong jun taek, kim gyong ryon, rim gye chol and bang tae ryul and ambassador hyun joon keuk and his wife arrived at the banquet hall, accompanied by comrade li hsien-nien and others, they were greeted with a prolonged standing ovation as an expression of warm welcome for the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-premier chong jun taek spoke at the banquet (texts of the speeches to be released separately). their speeches were very warmly applauded.

the banquet was permeated with the profound proletarian internationalist feelings between the people of china and korea. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries were overjoyed at their happy get-together. they paid warm regards to one another and expressed their common strong determination and their firm will to oppose u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. they drank toasts to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of china, to the health and long life of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the people of korea, and to the evergreen great friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the people of china and korea.

present at the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li yao-wen, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, chuan chih-pang, li chiang, pai hsiang-kuo, sung chen-hsien, fang yi, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng, hsu chin-chiang, wang hsin-ting, chai cheng-wen, ting kuo-yu, ma jen-hui, wu hsiao-ta, liu chun, wang jun-sheng, han chung-cheng and li chien and representatives of the hungnsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune.

Speech by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by vice-premier li hsien-nien at the banquet given by him this evening in honour of the korean government delegation led by vice-premier chong jun taek:

respected comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

dear comrades on the korean delegation,

comrades and comrades-in-arms,

a few days ago, we just joined our korean comrades in warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party. today we are very glad to get together again with comrade vice-premier chong jun taek and all the comrades on the korean government delegation he is leading and other korean comrades. on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, i extend our warm welcome and cordial regards to the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the korean people are a heroic people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, waged protracted, arduous and brave struggles against japanese imperialism for the independence and liberation of their fatherland and won great victory. in korea's fatherland liberation war to resist u.s. imperialist barbarous aggression, the korean people defied brute force, remained brave and indomitable and, with a strong revolutionary will and in a valiant fighting spirit, defeated the arrogant u.s. aggressors, and defended the independence and security of their fatherland, thus making important contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against imperialism. since the korean armistice, the industrious and brave korean people, under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, have not only quickly rehabilitated the national economy which was seriously damaged by the war but also made tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution, socialist economic construction and national defence by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance and vigorously launching the chollima (winged horse) movement. today, the korean people are working energetically to occupy all the heights of the seven-year plan and are determined to greet the convocation of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party with new victories. the chinese people are elated and inspired by every achievement of the fraternal korean people and regard it as their own achievement, and heartily wish them constant, new and still greater victories in the cause of revolution and construction.

the present international situation is excellent. a new high tide in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is emerging throughout the world. chairman mao points out in his solemn statement of may 20: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries is vigorously developing, the united front against u.s. imperialism is being constantly strengthened and expanded, u.s. imperialism is desolately isolated and finds the going very tough.

however, numerous facts have proved that imperialism will never be reconciled to defeat and its aggressive nature will never change. in order to extricate itself out of its dilemma in asia, it is actively pushing the so-called "new asia policy" of using asians to fight asians and pushing the revived japanese militarism to the foreground as a shock force of its aggression against asia. the sato government, the most reactionary and most aggressive of the succession of post-war cabinets in japan, is actively throwing itself into the service of u.s. imperialism in a vain attempt to stage a come-back and renew the fond dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". facing the arch enemies, our two parties and two peoples must unite still more closely, coordinate with and support each other and fight together to make greater contributions to the asian people's anti-imperialist struggle. comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has said: "if the japanese militarists embark on the road of renewed aggression against korea and asia in disregard of the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames they kindle themselves." it can be affirmed that before the united strength of the people of china and korea and the people of asia, all the aggressive plots of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are doomed to failure.

china and korea are friendly neighbours joined by mountains and rivers and the people of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms through thick and thin. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea are established and developed in the course of long struggle against the common enemies, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. this friendship and unity are sealed in blood and unbreakable. the exchange of visits by the leading comrades and delegations of our two countries in recent years have further strengthened and developed this friendship and unity between the people of china and korea. we believe the current visit to china of the korean government delegation led by comrade vice-premier chong jun taek will certainly make new contributions to the further consolidation and strengthening of the friendly mutual-assistance and co-operation between the two countries.

in conclusion, i propose a toast:

to the blood-cemented militant friendship between the people of china and korea,

to the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendly mutual-assistance and co-operation between china and korea,

to the health of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

to the health of comrade kim gyong ryon,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun joon keuk and his wife,

to the health of all the comrades on the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea,

to the health of all the comrades present.

Speech by Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech delivered this evening by vice-premier chong jun taek, leader of the korean government delegation, at the banquet given by vice-premier li hsien-nien:

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien:

dear comrades:

with profound friendship from the korean people for the fraternal chinese people, the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea has arrived in peking. ever since we arrived at the airport yesterday, we have been given a warm welcome by our close comrades-in-arms of the chinese people. this evening, comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien gives the grand banquet so alive with militant friendship in our honour. for this, we would like to express our heartfelt thanks.

we are glad that we have come to your country for a visit and will be able to see with our own eyes the achievements in revolution and construction won by the chinese people under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

over the past few years, the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party and through the great proletarian cultural revolution, have smashed the scheme aimed at capitalist restoration, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and won tremendous achievements in their struggle to strengthen the socialist economic base and national defence, turning their country into a daily-growing strong socialist state. moreover, we are happy to learn the news from the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china: the chinese people, by carrying out the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and following chairman mao's call "unite to win still greater victories", are winning new successes in various fields. the entire korean people are elated at the successes of the chinese people as at their own and heartily wish the chinese people new successes.

our people, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, by thoroughly displaying the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, have won brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning our country into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state. the entire labouring people in our country are waging powerful struggles to promote the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland, continuing to develop simultaneously economic construction and national defence, and are fully prepared against any aggression by u.s. imperialism.

today, the solemn struggle of the working people of the whole country to occupy all the heights of the seven-year plan on the eve of the historic fifth congress of the korean workers' party is in full swing and a great revolutionary high tide never seen before is rising in all departments.

comrades exclamation since ancient times, the korean and chinese people have been close neighbours across a river living together in amity and have for long fought shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies.

when japanese imperialism forcibly occupied korea and stretched its devilish claws of aggression into china's mainland, the communists and patriotic people of our two countries took up arms and waged together a protracted struggle in bloodshed against their common enemy.

in the period when the korean people were engaged in the war against u.s. imperialism for the liberation of their fatherland, the people and armies of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trenches and won victory. so, the mountains and plains of our two countries are soaked with the precious blood of communists and revolutionary people of our two countries, and traces of their great struggle remained there.

such a militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people, which have been formed in the blazing fire of arduous revolutionary struggle and withstood the test of history, are invincible.

recently, the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries are developing daily in the political, economic, cultural and all other fields, through the exchange of visits by party and government leaders and by many delegations.

this is gratifying to us.

the development of the friendly relations between the two parties and the two peoples of korea and china is a heavy blow to u.s. and japanese imperialism and their running dogs.

the daily intensifying manoeuvres for aggression and war by u.s. and japanese imperialism against korea and china have made the people of our two countries stand together in still closer unity.

the u.s. imperialists have occupied by force the taiwan province, sacred territory of the people's republic of china, and turned it into their base of aggression. they have forcibly occupied half of our fatherland -- the southern part, and turned it completely into their colony and military base.

at present, the u.s. imperialists continue to bring into south korea various kinds of modern lethal weapons and military equipment to intensify their war preparations, and constantly carry out provocative activities against the northern part of the republic in the areas along the military demarcation line.

the u.s. imperialists continue stubbornly to carry out conspiratorial activities in creating "two chinas", continue to provide the chiang kai-shek bandit gang with military aid and intensify the tense situation in the taiwan straits.

at present, the u.s. imperialists make the revived japanese militarists serve as their "shock force" to oppose the socialist countries in asia and stamp out the national liberation movement in this area.

the u.s. imperialists are vainly attempting to muster into service the pak jung hi and chiang kai-shek puppet cliques and other running dogs and reactionary forces with japanese militarism as its backbone to sustain their colonialist rule which is facing new crises so as to readily realize their aggressive purposes.

however, these aggressive conspiratorial activities of the u.s. and japanese imperialists are only absurd dreams.

our respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung teaches: "should u.s. imperialism and japanese imperialism forget the historical lesson and dare to launch a new adventurous war of aggression again, then the korean people will, as in the past, together with the chinese people, fight against the enemy to the end in defence of the victorious gains of socialism and in defence of peace in asia and the rest of the world." because of the staunch struggle of the people of korea and china as well as the rest of asia, the u.s. imperialists will surely be driven out of south korea, taiwan and all other parts of asia.

the u.s. and japanese imperialists will never be able to block by whatever means the road of advance of the people of korea and china.

no force can undermine the militant friendship and unity between the people of korea and china.

in conclusion, i propose a toast,

to the great, blood-cemented friendship and militant unity of the people of korea and china,

to the health of comrade chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people, and to the health of his close comrade-in-arms, comrade vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

to the health of the comrades present here.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Comrade Chong Jun Taek

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon held talks with comrade chong jun taek, leader of the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the caoinet. the talks proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the korean side were members of the delegation comrades rim gye chol, bang tae ryul and hyun joon keuk; and attaches of the delegation comrades kim wal hyop, cha song bom and choe ryong man.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading comrades of the departments concerned li chiang, fang yi, nan nien-lung, hsu chih-chiang, liu chu, wang jun-sheng and han tsung-cheng.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Leader Receives Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 13, 1970)

comrade gheorghe rădulescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, today received comrade sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of the petroleum industry, head of the chinese group of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation and leader of the chinese scientific-technical cooperation delegation, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion were comrade mihail florescu, minister of chemical industry; comrade alexandru boaba, minister of petroleum; comrade gheorghe pacoste, vice-minister of petroleum; and comrade radu constantinescu, vice-chairman of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation.

comrade wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in romania and member of the chinese scientific-technical cooperation delegation, was also present on the occasion.

Rumanian Minister of Machine-Building Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1970)

ion avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine-building, arrived in peking by plane today for visiting the china export commodities fair and a visit to china.

he was welcomed at the airport by li chiang, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-minister of foreign trade, chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and leading members of the departments concerned including li lien-ching.

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present at the airport.

Chinese Ambassador to Rumania Gives National Day Reception for Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 13, 1970)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania gave a reception at the embassy here on octooer 10 for the chinese nationals residing in romania, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

at the reception, three chinese colour documentaries "welcome to the friendly envoy of the fraternal romanian people", "the yangtze bridge at nanking" and "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" were shown and warmly received by the patriotic overseas chinese. they had a cordial talk with the staff members of the embassy.

on that day, chinese nationals, old and young, living in bucharest and elsewhere of romania joyously came to the embassy to attend the reception. many of them wore chairman mao badges or carried bouquets. they warmly greeted the glorious festive occasion of the great socialist motherland and heartily wished the great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

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WORKER STUDENTS

Give First Priority To Political Education

by

The Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team stationed in Soochow Textile College and the Revolutionary Committee of the Soochow Textile College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1970)

The worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in Soochow Textile College and the college revolutionary committee selected 36 workers from the silk filatures and mills of Soochow for two years of training in the college, and found that it was still necessary to intensify political and ideological education on the students.--SCMP Ed.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on educational revolution eleven of the silk filatures and weaving mills under the Soochow municipality selected 36 workers with practical experience in September last year to study in workers' trial classes. The course was to last two years. After a year's practice we realized: In educational revolution we must persevere in giving prominence to proletarian politics, step up political and ideological education and put the work of transformation of the students' ideology in front of all other work in the school.

At the beginning we did not have sufficient understanding of this question; so we did not grasp it energetically enough and thought that since most of the students were members of factory revolutionary committees or

responsible persons of mass organizations, their political consciousness must be high. Consequently we failed to look at the problems reflected by them from the level of the "guidelines." For instance, some of the students did not have a clear aim in their studies. Some of the students had the idea that they were "naturally red." Some of the students had the viewpoint of pure professionalism and thought "we have come to the university to study theories and what is in the books." Some of the students neglected manual labor and said: "We have always been using the hammer, staying away from labor for two years will not 'change' us." In one word, all these living ideas reflected emphasis on practical work and negligence of politics and ideological transformation.

Faced with such living ideas among the worker students, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "All work in schools is for transforming the students' ideology" and his series of instructions related to educational revolution. We realized this: In the realm of education the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will still be a protracted and complex one full of turns. The living ideas disclosed among the worker students are manifestations of bourgeois ideas such as "going to school to become officials," "theory first" and the viewpoint of pure professionalism, etc., and reflections of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. There can also be the danger of corruption by bourgeois ideas among worker students if we do not give prominence to proletarian politics, firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and step up political and ideological work on the students. The only way to operate socialist universities well and cultivate the worker students to become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause is to give prominence to proletarian politics, strive to study Chairman Mao's works and patiently and meticulously do political and ideological work.

The following are the methods we adopted during the past year in our work of giving prominence to proletarian politics and stepping up political and ideological education:

(1) Grasping of the fundamentals, operation of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes with targets in mind, organization of students to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, struggle against self-interest, repudiation of revisionism, and transformation of world outlook.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful weapon for the transformation of man's soul. The most fundamental task in political and ideological education is to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to overcome various un-proletarian ideas and make the worker students establish a proletarian world outlook. During the past year we followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Operation of study classes is a good method. Many problems can be solved in study classes." Keeping in our minds the principal ideological problems among the students to be overcomed during the period of time, we held three Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes which emphasized the fundamental question of "For whom do we study and what should we study?" and made the students persevere in using politics to command work and put firm and correct political orientation in front of everything else.

At the beginning of the term we held a Mao Tse-tung's study class which lasted two weeks. In an effort to correct the viewpoint of pure professionalism reflected by the worker students, we organized them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great doctrine of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution, study Vice Chairman Lin's political report delivered to the 9th Party Congress, and developed a debate on the question of "for whom do we study and what should we study." Study and debates made them realize: The purpose of workers going to university is not solely for increasing the technical skill of the individual, but for revolution, for training oneself to become "laborers with socialist consciousness and culture" and for the transformation of the old university with Mao Tse-tung's thought and the creation of new socialist universities. Consequently worker students must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, take part in class struggle, repudiate the bourgeoisie, incessantly transform their ideas and establish the proletarian world outlook.

In the study class the worker students repudiated the erroneous idea of emphasizing practical work and neglecting politics and began to clarify the relation between politics and practical work and correct their attitude toward study.

During the execution of war preparedness education after returning from "three autumn" work in the countryside we again held two Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to correct the students' living ideas and organized them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching "Class struggle is one of the principal subjects for the youths" to make the students realize that to study industry and agriculture and engage in war preparedness education is the subject of class struggle and the subject of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Studies made them overcome the tendency of shutting themselves up to study books.

Later during the course of teaching of theories some of the teachers betrayed their bourgeois ideas of education and the idea of "intellectualism first" again emerged. We immediately held our third Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, organized the students and teachers to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching "Having no correct political viewpoint is tantamount to having no soul" and develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against the revisionist idea of "intellectualism first" in education.

Repudiation made the students realize: If we do not give prominence to proletarian politics and fail to pay attention to the transformation of world outlook, we are liable to become successors of the bourgeoisie even when we succeed in grasping scientific and technological knowledge. Some teachers realized: Their heavy responsibilities of cultivating worker students can be fulfilled only by thoroughly repudiating revisionist ideas of education and conscientiously transforming their world outlook.

(2) Energetically grasping education and incessantly strengthening the worker students' concept of political power.

As soon as the worker students enter the college we begin to grasp education in class struggle, develop activities in recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness and recalling bitterness and thinking about political power to make the worker students realize the bitterness of having no power and the happiness of having power, understand their responsibility in safeguarding power and raise their concept of political power. In order to correct the worker students' living ideas we also invite old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered much during the old days and hated the old society very much to deliver reports in the recalling of bitterness and thinking of sweetness in association with political movements, organize the worker students to visit class struggle exhibitions, actively guide them to throw themselves in the struggle against the enemy in the college, and make them realize that they must never stay away from class struggle and shut themselves up to study books.

As a result of our energetic grasping of class education, the consciousness of the 36 worker students in the class in studying for the sake of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat was heightened incessantly. With their firm revolutionary will, they overcame difficulties such as their low cultural standards and poor educational foundation, etc., to make up their minds to carry proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

(3) Totally implementing Chairman Mao's "May 7 Instructions," persevering in the system of participation in collective productive labor and maintaining the identity of a common laborer.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor." To organize worker students to take part in industrial and agricultural productive labor and go to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to study industry, agriculture and military affairs is an important path toward the transformation of world outlook.

During the past year we persevered in the system of sending the worker students back to their factories to take part in manual labor for two days every month so that they can maintain their ties with the masses of their own factories and be prevented from becoming divorced from labor and the practice of production. We also organized the worker students during one period of time to take part in "three autumn" labor in the countryside. In addition to organizing the worker students to study industry in association with scientific and research activities, we also organized them to take part in the production of agricultural subsidiary products in the college every week. Such labor activities kept the worker students' quality of loving labor unchanged, their hard working and simple style of life unchanged and their identity of a common laborer unchanged although the environments had changed.

(4) Stepping up the daily work of political and ideological education on the worker students.

The worker students have living ideas of various kinds in their daily studies and everyday life also. If we do not grasp education firmly and solve the problems promptly, they will affect the sentiments for study. Consequently we regularly do patient, meticulous and deep-going ideological work with a view to every individual's concrete problems. Such ideological work is not only done by comrades in the school but also performed in conjunction with the unit to which the worker student belonged and persons from society. This brought about comparatively good results.

For instance, at the beginning of the term quite a few students encountered difficulties and became discouraged during their studies in fundamental theories because of their low cultural level. To solve this problem the leadership and teachers spoke to the students individually and we also invited responsible comrades from revolutionary committees of superior organizations to deliver reports in the college explaining to the students the great political significance of workers attending universities. We also invited active elements in Soochow municipality in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to introduce to the students their experience in overcoming difficulties and arduously studying and publicizing of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The students overcame their fear of difficulties after they heard their reports and began to study tenaciously and arduously. When students had difficulties in the family we held symposiums with the revolutionary committee of the relevant factories to investigate the situation, conduct ideological education and help them overcome their concrete difficulties so that they could again settle down to study.

During the past year of teaching we scored some achievements in stepping up the political and ideological education on the worker students. In the future we shall resolutely raise the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought even higher, continue to persevere in educational revolution in a deep-going way and struggle for the establishment of socialist science and engineering universities!

* * *

Revolutionization and Intellectualization

by

K'an Ts'un-ju, a new student of Northeastern People's University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1970)

A peasant chosen to study philosophy in Northeastern People's University did not understand at first why he had to receive re-education from workers in a factory while in the university, but later realized that he must constantly remold himself ideologically, or he might be corrupted by bourgeois thought which was still influential in institutions of higher learning.--SCMP Ed.

I was sent to Northeastern People's University to study in the Philosophy Department last June by the Party and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Soon after we entered the university, the teachers took us to the Second Machine Tools Works of Changchun municipality to engage in investigation and study. The leadership of the works told us as soon as we arrived: "You have come to receive re-education!" When I heard that we were there to receive re-education I could not understand it. I thought: We worker-peasant-soldier students go to university to study and manage the university and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform it. Our main task is to learn cultural knowledge, why do we still have to transform our ideology? So I studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works with this question in mind.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The law of the unification of antagonisms is the fundamental law in the universe" and "After the old process comes to an end a new process is created. The new process again contains new contradictions and begins its history of development of another contradiction." I used Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophy to analyze my ideological problems and realized that after going to university my mission changed and my environment changed, so new contradictions were created in the new process. The university is a place where there are many intellectual elements and where the remnant poison of the revisionist line of education still has not been completely eliminated, therefore the influence of feudalist, capitalist and revisionist old culture is still comparatively deep. As a result class struggle in the realm of ideology will definitely reflect into my own head. If I do not place myself in the position of being transformed and lose my vigilance, I shall be vulnerable to corruption by bourgeois ideas. The only way to keep my worker-peasant-soldier identity forever and become a "laborer with socialist consciousness and culture" is to transform my ideology incessantly.

Chairman Mao said in his "On Contradiction": "The so-called metaphysical or vulgar evolutionary cosmological outlook looks at the world from an isolated, static and partial viewpoint." My idea that my question of ideological transformation is not a big one is actually an act of looking at a question from a metaphysical viewpoint. The relation between redness and expertness, politics and professional work is a unity of opposites. My emphasis on intellectualization and negligence of revolutionization is actually a separation and isolation of redness from expertness, and politics from professional work. In other words, I did not look at them as a unity of opposites.

Furthermore, "Politics is the commander and soul." We should forever use politics to command work and give first priority to revolutionizing our ideology well. The more I studied the clearer my head became and the more enlightened I became. From then on I happily went to the master workers and actively volunteered to receive education from them, take part in manual labor with them, participate in class struggle in the realm of ideology together with them, study philosophy and apply philosophy with them and humbly learn from the working class.

In the respect of ideological transformation, we must not only receive education from the working class but also think about the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants forever. One day when I was about to go back to our farm to take a look, a bus went by the school gate. I thought it was so hot that I should go by bus! But then I thought that when I worked at the farm I always walked on foot. I must not think only of going by bus and avoid walking after I entered university. I must not lose my identity as a poor and lower-middle peasant. So I decided to go on foot. The further I walked the closer I felt I was to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Upon discovering that I walked, the poor and lower-middle peasants who were working in the field said unanimously: "Good boy, you have not forgotten us peasants even after you have gone to university!"

At that time I was so moved that I forgot my fatigue and immediately picked up the hoe and began working with the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the evening I went to visit the poor and lower-middle peasants to report to them my ideological state after I entered university and solicited their views on educational revolution. One of the commune members looked at me with a kind of suspicion and asked: "Now that you have gone to university to grasp the pen; you will probably not come back to grasp the hoe any more, will you?" I replied immediately: "Universities today are led by the working class and implement Chairman Mao's educational line: 'Education must serve proletarian politics and must be integrated with productive labor.' The purpose of the workers, peasants and soldiers going to university is for them to learn to grasp the seal better. The only way to avoid losing the seal is to grasp the pen as well as the hoe."

At night I recalled the words of this commune member and I thought about the great significance of the stepping up of ideological transformation for worker-peasant-soldier students. As far as I am concerned, I must never

throw away the hoe; once the hoe is thrown away I shall fail to grasp the pen well, or even become a black pen of revisionism. In order to fight for time to receive education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, I rose early the following morning and went to take part in collective productive labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

The Question of Whom Do We Serve Is a Fundamental Question

by

Headquarters of the Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team stationed in Hopei Teachers' College and the Revolutionary Committee of Hopei Teachers' College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1970)

As soon as students joined Hopei Teachers' College they began to think that it was bad luck to be a teacher and that "it was dangerous to engage in educational work." It took the Party branch of a teachers' training class some time to correct such a mistaken way of thinking through living study and living application of Mao thought and organized "recollection of past bitterness and thinking of present sweetness."--SCMP Ed.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The question of whom do we serve is a fundamental question and a question of principle." During the course of operating a teachers' training class our Educational Revolution Detachment encountered the question of whether we should teach the worker-peasant-soldier students the question of whom do we serve. At the beginning of the teachers' training class some worker-peasant-soldier students said: "We were born and raised in the countryside; who else do we serve if we do not serve the poor and lower-middle peasants?" Some said: "Being born of poor peasants' families, raised under the red banner and having been subjected to labor tempering, we shall not change in the course of a year or half. So there is no need to solve the question of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers."

After studying Chairman Mao's great teachings on class struggle, the Party branch at the teachers' training class used the viewpoint of dividing one into two to look at the worker-peasant-soldier students, insisted on considering political education as the center of all educations, and considered the heightening of the worker-peasant-soldier students' consciousness of the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the principal task of the teachers' training class. Practice demonstrated that worker-peasant-soldier students too must solve the question of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Energetically Grasping Education in Political Power and Heightening the Consciousness of Grasping Civil Power Well for Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

As soon as the students entered the institute, ideas of "it does not pay to work as a teacher" and "it is dangerous to engage in educational work"

emerged. Some students thought that when they were with the communes they were relied upon but that working as teachers they would become targets of re-education, and so it really did not pay. Some students thought that one could get nowhere by working as teachers. When one manages the job poorly one could even make mistakes. The Party branch at the teachers' training class thought this was a reflection of the struggle in the society between the two classes and the two lines among the worker-peasant-soldier students. In order to repudiate the ideas of "it does not pay to work as a teacher" and "cultural work is dangerous" until they stink and establish firmly the idea of remaining "loyal to the educational cause of the Party we must start by raising the concept of political power to a higher plane.

Thus the teachers' training class organized the teachers and students to go to an advanced production brigade to answer the question of whom to serve and hold study classes together with the old poor peasants, study and apply "the three constantly read articles" in a living way, and develop activities in recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness and recalling bitterness and thinking about power. The old poor peasants recited their sorrowful family histories in condemnation of the vicious old society and stimulated the students' class feeling. Everybody dug out the roots of bitterness around the word "power" and the more they dug the more they hated big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i. They also thought about sweetness around the word "sweetness" and the more they thought the dearer great leader Chairman Mao became to them.

Under the guidance of the old poor peasants, the teachers and students energetically repudiated the ideas of "it does not pay to work as teachers" and "cultural work is dangerous," established in a big way the glorious feeling in cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, energetically repudiated the erroneous idea of neglecting the cultural and educational front, established in a big way the sense of political responsibility of remaining "loyal to the educational cause of the Party" and grasping civil power well for the workers, peasants and soldiers, energetically repudiated selfish and worldly thoughts, and established in a big way the Communist world outlook of serving revolution and the people wholeheartedly.

Some students excitedly struggled against self-interest and made confessions with tears in their eyes. They realized: "We were unwilling to work as teachers because we lacked the word 'power' and had too much 'self-interest' in our heads, because we forgot about power and our own identity and were disloyal to Chairman Mao." The energetic grasping of education on political power changed the idea of many students who were unwilling to work as teachers and established the idea of grasping civil power well for the workers, peasants and soldiers. The poor and lower-middle peasants said contentedly: "It is a good thing to train teachers who serve wholeheartedly the education of the workers, peasants and soldiers; the more such teachers we have the better it will be for us."

Energetically Grasping the Giving of Prominence to Proletarian Politics and Elevating Consciousness of the Struggle Between the Two Lines

After the teachers' training class energetically grasped education in political power some students thought: "Now that we are willing to work as teachers, the question of whom to serve has been solved. So the urgent task at the moment is to study professional work well." The Party branch at the teachers' training class analyzed this living idea conscientiously and concluded: To give prominence to proletarian politics or professionalism is an important question concerning the kind of banner which the teachers' training class raises, the kind of road which it follows and the kind of line which it implements. Therefore it is also an important question to which class must the teachers be brought up to succeed in the training class.

The teachers' training class followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Politics is the commander and soul," guided the students to study the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Conference of the Military Commission in relation to the question of the relation between politics and professional work, repudiated such counter-revolutionary revisionist preposterous theories as "intellectualism first" and "professional work in command," etc., in relation with the history of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front, and made the students realize: The only way to solve the question of whom to serve is to give prominence to proletarian politics and heightened the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

The class struggle in the realm of politics and ideology will never come to an end. The struggle between the idea of giving prominence to politics and the idea of giving prominence to professional work cannot be settled in one round. After a period of time some of the students felt that they had done about enough in the remolding of their way of thinking and began to develop the idea of "taking a break in politics and stepping up professional work." The Party branch at the teachers' training class held that the only real way to solve the question of students serving the workers, peasants and soldiers is to attack bourgeois ideas incessantly and actively.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Class struggle works as soon as it is grasped," the teachers' training class mobilized the teachers and students to display in a big way the new situation, new characteristics and new trends of the class struggle, discuss in a big way the history of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front, and investigate in a big way various current manifestations of the struggle between the two ideologies so as to heighten the students' consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, and the continuation of the revolution, and correctly handle the relation between politics and professional work.

They said with deep feeling: "Professional work, professional work! If we lose our political direction we can only end up serving the bourgeoisie." They realized: "In order to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better,

we must not slacken class struggle, must not harbor the viewpoint of pure professionalism and must not stop on the way of the continuation of the revolution." At the conclusion of the term an absolute majority of the worker-peasant-soldier students became active elements in hsien, communes and production brigades in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and played a backbone role in educational revolution.

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Postscript by the Editor

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1970)

Bathed in the brilliance of great leader Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution, worker-peasant-soldier students have heroically entered a new type of socialist university under the greatly favorable situation of the vigorous development of proletarian educational revolution throughout the country.

Should the worker-peasant-soldier students study class struggle as their principal subject and elevate their political consciousness incessantly in struggles after they entered universities? This is an important question concerning whether we implement Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line or not. We must follow Chairman Mao's great teaching "All works in the schools are for the transformation of the students' ideology," resolutely follow the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics, put living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought ahead of all other work, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command everything, use politics to command work, energetically grasp ideological revolutionization, use revolutionization to push forward intellectualization, and train them to become "laborers with socialist consciousness and culture." All such viewpoints as "worker-peasant-soldier students have a high political consciousness and therefore the schools need not remold their ideology any more," "we need only to teach them scientific subjects and need not teach them revolutionization," and "go to school to study professionalism and let us make up our politics after we return" are all wrong and contrary to Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line.

Articles on this page reflect the preliminary experience in stepping up political and ideological education on the worker-peasant-soldier students and the encouraging achievements by the worker-peasant-soldier students in incessantly heightening their consciousness of the continuation of the revolution and in keeping their identity as workers, peasants and soldiers. We hope that schools and the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students can promptly sum up their experience in this respect and write to us so that it can be made public.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Vigorous Development of Capital Construction in Kiangsi Province with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1970)

(NCNA Nanchang, October 15) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the broad masses of workers on the capital construction front energetically grasp the struggle between the two lines, penetratingly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and effectively promote the rapid development of capital construction. They put the projects into operation as soon as they were completed, finished many keypoint constructions of the state, put them in operation ahead of schedule and made new contributions to the socialist construction of the state.

Since the advent of the great 1970's the broad masses of workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres of the capital construction front in Kiangsi Province, under the leadership of revolutionary committees at various levels, have persevered in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, given prominence to proletarian politics, energetically grasped the ideological revolutionization of man, greatly heightened the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and brought about a deep spiritual change in man.

The broad masses of workers have firmly established the idea of doing a good job in capital construction for the sake of revolution and pushed forward the development of capital construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

During the first eight months of this year, several hundred projects of capital construction were completed and put in operation. Rapid development was achieved in the construction of small local industries which produce iron, steel, coal, motor vehicles, tractors, chemical fertilizer, cement, etc., in support of agriculture. In the meantime a marked drop was also achieved in the consumption of construction materials such as steel bars, cement, wood, bricks and tile.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the poisoning of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line there was a grave erroneous idea of grasping money without grasping the line and pursuing only after profit. As a result, points became numerous, surfaces broad and fronts long and many projects just dragged on and on without completion, wasting large amounts of manpower, financial power and materials of the State.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of construction workers energetically repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i on the capital construction

front and energetically carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In order to accomplish the task of capital construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results they used revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation since the beginning of this year as their motive force to complete unfinished projects.

When organizing the workers to embark upon completion work the Provincial Construction Bureau and Chiuchiang Municipal Construction Company organized everybody to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation at the construction sites where they energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash such as the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and "profit in command," etc. This effectively speeded up the progress of the construction tasks.

An on-the-spot revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was held at the site of the Kiangsi Tractor Works which was to be completed, in order to eliminate further the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and heighten everybody's consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result, the workers used their greatest revolutionary enthusiasm, skill and determination to work for fifty consecutive days and completed the entire project which was originally scheduled to take at least half a year.

During the construction of a steel bridge, the Chiuchiang Special District Construction Bureau engaged in the analyses of the two lines in a big way and used revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to lead the way. As a result, the project which required one year to complete was finished in 63 days. In the meantime 140,000 yuan of outlay were saved.

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "Concentrate crack troops to annihilate the enemy individually," the broad masses of revolutionaries on the capital construction front in Kiangsi Province adopted the method of concentrating the strength to fight battles of annihilation in capital construction to speed up the progress of constructions. They put a project into operation as soon as it is completed and removed in a big way past systems which bound up the hands and feet of the workers and established in a big way the new system of "four controls" (unified control of planning, investment, materials and execution of construction by capital construction departments). They also extensively developed socialist cooperation to centralize leadership, and centralize use of manpower, material, and time to fight the "people's war." In this way they reaped greater, faster, better and more economical results.

During the construction of a motor vehicle works the Construction Bureau of Kanchou Special District pooled together manpower and materials and completed in a short period of forty days the construction of three workshops totalling more than 5,700 square meters of floor space. During the construction of a pharmaceutical works, the Construction Bureau of Chingkangshan Special District mobilized over 200 civilian laborers who completed one million cubic meters of earthwork, a construction area of more than 2,400 square meters, in 13 days, thus establishing the highest construction speed ever achieved in this bureau.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers on the capital construction front throughout the province realize profoundly from practice that in order to speed up the progress of capital construction they must further implement Chairman Mao's great guideline "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts," develop design revolution, organize "three-in-one" design examination groups which consist mainly of workers, and resolutely struggle against the bourgeois idea of desiring things big and foreign and extravagance and waste.

Kiangsi Cement Works is a large factory capable of producing several hundred thousand tons of cement a year. If it was to be designed according to old rules, it would take several years to build. But during the process of construction the command unit for construction relied upon the old workers to do a good job in designing by mobilizing all the workers to take part in the design, examination of the design and revision of the design. In this way they effected the design quickly, made the design consistent with requirements of the reality of production, saved over 1,000 tons of steel materials and over 1,900 tons of cement for the State, reduced the number of machinery used by 24 pieces, saved more than 1,000,000 yuan of investment and completed the works one year ahead of schedule.

During the construction of the Third Radio Works, Fuchou Special District Construction Bureau and Fuchou Municipal Construction Bureau energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and greatly developed revolutionary enthusiasm through the study of great leader Chairman Mao's great teachings "self-reliance," "arduous struggle," "build up the country diligently," etc. Every one among the revolutionary masses in the factory participated in the work and fought a "people's war" together. As a result, factory buildings were completed in only five months' time and turned out products immediately. This set a good example for the capital construction front in the province in building, trial-manufacturing and turning out products simultaneously.

Recently under the great encouragement of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of revolutionaries on the capital construction front in Kiangsi Province conscientiously summed up their experience in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the work of capital construction and made up their minds to develop the capital construction in the province with greater, faster, better and more economical results and greet the convocation of the 4th National People's Congress with still more outstanding achievements.

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EXPORT FAIR

China's 1970 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1970)

china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair opened with ceremony here today.

the fair gives in a concentrated way an account of over 70 advanced units in various parts of the country noted for their living study and application of mao tsetung thought. on display are tens of thousands of industrial and agricultural products. this fully shows that the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, have made great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. it demonstrates that our great socialist motherland, going through the militant test of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is in a vigorous situation in which mao tsetung thought has been unprecedentedly popularized. a great amount of photographs in the fair show that china's foreign relations are daily developing and our friends are all over the world.

red flags flew over the haichu square in the heart of kwangchow, where china's export commodities fair is located. floating red balloons carried huge streamers inscribed with slogans "long live great marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live chairman mao, the great teacher, the great leader, the great supreme commander and the great helmsman exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

trade delegations and personages from scores of countries and regions in the world, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao, totalling several thousand people, attended the opening ceremony at nine o'clock in the morning.

chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and director of the china export commodities fair, spoke at the ceremony and extended a warm welcome to the guests.

he said: "the current fair is held in an excellent situation as china is constantly winning great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world is developing vigorously.

"a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs is now emerging throughout the world. the development in the international situation has fully confirmed chairman mao's scientific thesis 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.'

"no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism and its running dogs struggle and no matter what tricks they play, they cannot escape their doomed failure."

Chen yu expressed the chinese people's determination to further strengthen their militant unity with the revolutionary people in the world, and resolutely support the just struggle of the revolutionary people throughout the world.

He said: "the chinese people are responding by deeds to the call of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, continuing the revolution, advancing from victory to victory, and greeting the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new achievements."

In conclusion, chen yu welcomed the friends from trade circles of various countries present at the fair for further developing trade relations and increasing friendly exchanges on the principled basis of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs.

Following the opening ceremony, the guests attending the fair visited all the pavilions of the fair.

The pavilion for chairman mao's works, which is the centre of the fair, displays many pictures, models and articles to show how the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way in close connection with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and that the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is developing in ever greater depth. translations in different languages of chairman mao's works on display at the pavilion show that mao tsetung thought is wide-spread throughout the world. many pictures and photographs show how chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970 has greatly inspired the revolutionary militancy of the chinese people and the people all over the world.

The exhibits at the fair fully embody china's general policy for developing national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" formulated by chairman mao and chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". the fair has more than a dozen pavilions in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, giving an account of the vivid deeds of advanced representative collectives and individuals emerging from the three great revolutionary movements in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except taiwan province. it fully reflects the revolutionary mental outlook and the inexhaustible wisdom of the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought. the tens of thousands of industrial and agricultural products and other exhibits that represent china's new achievements in science and technology show that, the labouring people of china, guided by the line of unity and victory set forth at the party's ninth national congress, are making contributions to the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the national economic plan for 1970 and the third five-year plan.

In the agricultural pavilion, many products, pictures and models on display show in a systematic way the successes of the tachai commune in hsiyang county in shansi province, which has turned all its production brigades into advanced brigades of the tachai type, as well as many other advanced units of the tachai type throughout china. this presents a picture of prosperity with agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and side-line production vigorously growing.

the products on display in the pavilions for light and heavy industries are greater in variety than ever before, reflecting the new look on the industrial front brought about as a result of the efforts of the workers and revolutionary technical personnel to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. among the exhibits on show for the first time in the fair are coal produced on the plateau of tibet and motor vehicles made in kiangsi, chingnai and other places. they point to the fact that during the great proletarian cultural revolution, changes are taking place in china's industrially backward areas.

a reception was given by the commodities fair this evening. hosts and guests, totalling more than 4,000 people, were present.

chen yu spoke at the reception. he wished the fair every success.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to china and diplomatic officials now in kwangchow and members of the romanian journalists' delegation now visiting kwangchow were present.

after the reception, the guests saw the colour film on the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy".

OIL WORKERS

Mao Tsetung Thought Brings New Life to Northwest China Oilfields

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 17, 1970)

workers of the yumen oilfields in kansu province, northwest china, have made tremendous improvements in extraction from 30-year-old wells, which bourgeois technical "authorities" described as "useless". as a result, output has gone up steadily year by year.

this was achieved by the petroleum workers under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's teaching "in industry, learn from taching". they relied on themselves and struggled hard to transform the oilfields.

the variety of oil products has nearly doubled since the great cultural revolution. the 1970 plan for drilling was fulfilled and the output of crude oil was 17 per cent at the end of august above that of the same period of last year. this year's plans for such major products as gasoline, kerosene and pitch were all fulfilled ahead of schedule.

yumen is china's oldest petroleum centre. the kuomintang reactionaries in collaboration with u.s. imperialism plundered it before liberation. the underground oil resources were squandered. shielded after liberation by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some bourgeois technical "authorities" tried to suppress the socialist enthusiasm and revolutionary initiative of the

petroleum workers. they uttered such nonsense as in yumen "crude oil output can only decline with each passing year". under their control, production was affected for a time.

the petroleum workers followed chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they made scathing criticism of such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "let specialists run the factories", "put technique in command" and the slavish comprador philosophy peddled by liu shao-chi. the revolutionary committees at all levels led the four oil fields under the yumen administration in setting up "three-in-one" groups with veteran workers as the main force to re-evaluate the oil potential. some bourgeois technical "authorities" said at one time that the shinyukou oilfield was "unworkable". not long after trial-operation of the no. 55 well began, they concluded that it would give only water and not oil because it was "beyond a geological fault" in the area. the well was abandoned. but one of the groups which was inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress last year decided to probe further. they called on many experienced workers and collected a great deal of information which showed that the abandoned well was in the same strata as the no. 91 which was in normal production. so the talk about "beyond the fault" was untrue. a sample drawn from the well contained oil, so the talk about only water being produced was untrue also. the group worked out a plan to put the well in production and it gives a big output of high-quality oil.

this experience in using mao tsetung thought was rapidly popularized throughout yumen. the petroleum workers made more than 10,000 check-ups throughout the oilfields and collected over 20,000 data. they disproved the false conclusions reached by the bourgeois technical "authorities". they set many abandoned wells into operation and determined that a number of zones alleged to lack oil are indeed oil zones. this enlarged the producing area and the output of crude oil rapidly increased.

with the rapid development of china's petroleum industry, yumen undertook heavier tasks to help new prospecting areas and sent out a great number of personnel up to the second quarter of this year. drilling, transportation and machine repairing equipment was reduced by 50 per cent. some people thought that in view of this it would be quite difficult to increase output further. but, the revolutionary petroleum workers took the people at taching as their example. they would make do with what they had and create what they lacked. the yumen party committee and revolutionary committee ran mao tsetung thought study classes at all levels to heighten the consciousness of the cadres and masses in continuing the revolution. they studied chairman mao's great teaching "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." the oil workers relied on themselves to overcome their difficulties by going all out with the spirit of revolution plus drive and hard work plus ingenuity. they broke down barriers between trades and tried to become expert in one field while gaining all-round scientific knowledge and skills. oil extraction workers undertook to repair wells and repair workers did extraction. everybody strove to take the heaviest revolutionary task.

the yumen oilfields were short of drilling machines because they had sent many to new prospecting areas. so the workers remodelled the machines used to raise and clean the oil pumping apparatus into machines that can both do this and drill wells.

using this type of machine, a team that makes major well overhauls drilled seven wells in one month, double the original drilling footage quota.

the workers concentrated on technical innovations to make up for the shortage of manpower. workers of the heat and power plant formerly unloaded coal by hand. it took eight people two hours to unload a freight car of coal. now, using an unloading machine the workers have made, a person can do the job in just ten minutes.

the workers made accessories needed for maintenance while manufacturing machinery and equipment. instrument repairers overcame many difficulties to device and make a miniature lathe which can turn out a miniature detection coil. that removed the final bottleneck to their making a seismograph on their own.

a considerable number of the wells at yumen have been worked for years and the oil was under low pressure and at a low level. this made production very difficult. some people said that it would be good enough if the usual output were maintained. the workers criticized this conservative idea and worked out measures to improve output, and succeeded.

a bourgeois technical "authority" alleged that the oil-bearing formation of the no. 13 well which is on the edge of an oil pool was thin and had poor permeability. such a well, he said, would not produce normally and could only be worked at intervals. as a result of being worked as he recommended the well always gave poor output. the workers in charge of the well earnestly studied the brilliant philosophic work "on practice" by chairman mao. in accordance with his teaching: "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", they made it a rule to hold an oil pool analysis meeting between work shifts. they gathered a large amount of first-hand data through daily observations and work. they eventually found the main reason for the well's poor performance. they introduced proper measures and worked the well round the clock instead of six hours a day as previously. crude oil output rose steeply.

the workers now are launching a mass movement to make a serious living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. they run the oilfields by applying materialist dialectics and have blazed a new trail. the oil extracting workers of the no. 603 well group at the tungfeng oilfield acted in line with chairman mao's teachings "... in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction". they gradually found the essence of the complex phenomenon. after long study and investigation, they got to know the way water and oil act underground in their well group and neighbouring groups. this put the initiative firmly in their hands. they took different measures according to changes in the oilfield and this has increased the production of 14 of the 21 wells. crude oil output is 30 per cent higher than before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the yumen oil workers have vigorous revolutionary fighting spirit. once they see what is right according to mao tsetung thought, they carry it through to the end. in the revolutionary spirit of continuing the revolution, they have improved their desalting unit three times.

such equipment in yumen had been made according to foreign blue-prints of the 1930's. it is unwieldy, inefficient and goes out of order easily. breaking down superstitions and emancipating their mind, the workers transformed the process so that standard crude oil is produced.

the workers did not stop there. they made a bed-type desalting unit after 60 and more experiments. the new equipment is safe and easy to operate and maintain and it uses less electricity. it is only three per cent the size of the old machine, calls for 87 per cent less rolled steel and is 29 per cent more efficient.

no sooner was the new machine produced than the workers proposed making an even more advanced pipe-type desalting unit. they said: "chairman mao teaches us: 'the supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe.' by making the pipe-type desalting equipment, we are superseding our bed-type desalting machine. this is the supersession of the old by the new. the quicker this is done, the faster we will advance."

the workers displayed the fine style of fighting -- no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting -- and soon designed and produced the new equipment which is smaller and still more efficient.

such is the revolutionary spirit of the yumen oil workers who never rest on their laurels but always strive to scale new heights. they made technical innovations with the same spirit. throughout yumen 313 major innovations were made by the end of this july and production rose.

COTTON HARVEST

Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Reports Good Cotton Harvest

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 16, 1970)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region reports a good cotton harvest this year which is about 30 per cent more than in 1969. this was a result of the conscientious efforts by the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities and the fighters on the army reclamation farms in implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and by self-reliance and hard struggle.

per hectare yield this year was 20 per cent higher than last year's and state purchase up to the end of september was 35.6 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1966, the peak year.

the peasants and fighters on the army reclamation farms have strengthened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. in widely-run study classes, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant instruction "we must pay close attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth" and made serious efforts to implement the party's policies. they sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this made them farm more consciously for the revolution.

determined to produce more cotton. cotton acreage in the autonomous region was extended by more than 4,000 hectares. the commune members and army farm fighters made careful work arrangements and every cotton producing county and commune achieved a higher output.

the number five brigade of the chengkuan commune in shache county is an advanced cotton producer. it had good grain and cotton harvests this year because the commune members guided their thinking with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the brigade's summer grain harvest reached 3.8 tons per hectare. the production teams of the brigade increased their cotton yield by anywhere from 112.5 to 150 kg. per hectare above last year's per hectare yield of 1042.5 kg.

awati county was traditionally a low-yield cotton producer. but this year the poor and lower-middle peasants were aroused to analyse the causes and find ways to increase production. they worked hard to get a much bigger cotton harvest than last year's, and also had a good grain harvest. the county has become an advanced unit in sinkiang for having achieved sharp increases in cotton output.

the autonomous region was threatened by low temperature in spring and drought, windstorms, hailstorms and plant diseases. in may and june, the flow of all the rivers was one-half to one-third of the usual amount. it is rare for a drought to last so long and affected such large areas. peasants and army reclamation farms studied and applied chairman mao's works in a living way and fought heroically and staunchly. the cotton sowing was delayed ten days because of the low temperature in spring in the manass river basin which has a frost-free period of only 140 days. after the cotton sprouted, there was a serious shortage of water. the army farms fought against the drought and finally achieved a good harvest on large tracts of land, the per unit yield increasing by thirty per cent.

in turfan county, a well-known long-fibre cotton producing area, three windstorms struck the sprouting cotton in a twenty-day period. sand covered over 600 hectares of cotton and many sprouts were uprooted. the poor and lower-middle peasants of uighur nationality were led by revolutionary committees at various levels in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to overcome every difficulty. as a result, 750 kilogrammes of cotton per hectare was produced throughout the county.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Yao Wen-yuan Meet Albanian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, today met all the comrades on the albanian journalists' delegation led by comrade hamdi sollaku, secretary-general of the editors' board of the "zeri i popullit".

comrades chou en-lai, kang sheng and yao wen-yuan had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrade hamdi sollaku, head of the delegation, and comrades hamit borici, director of the editors' board of the "bashkimi", thoma kerkeshi, director of the editors' board of radio tirana, shpreša kamani, member of the editors' board of the "puna", and palush dati, correspondent of the albanian telegraphic agency stationed in durres, members of the delegation.

present at the meeting were:

- comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china;

comrade shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, comrade chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading comrades of the departments concerned of the journalist circles in the chinese capital, including lu ying and yu cheng-hsiu.

Chinese and Albanian Governments Sign Agreement in Peking on Long-Term Interest-Free Chinese Loan to Albania and on Goods Exchange and Payments for 1971-1975

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1970)

guided by the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, in common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, and for further strengthening the unbreakable militant friendship between the people of the two countries and constantly developing economic mutual-assistance and co-operation between them, the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania signed in peking today an agreement on china's providing albania with a long-term interest-free loan and an agreement on goods exchange and payments from 1971 to 1975.

a protocol on china's providing albania with complete sets of equipment for projects and a protocol on china's supplying albania with general materials were also signed.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, were present at the signing ceremony.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and abdyl kellezi, head of the albanian government economic delegation and president of the state planning commission, signed the above agreements and protocols on behalf of their respective governments.

at the same time, li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and kico ngjela, member of the albanian government economic delegation and minister of trade, signed the protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of albania on use of chinese loan by albania for 1971 and the protocol on the delivery of goods and payments for 1971, on behalf of their respective governments.

also present at the signing ceremony were:

members of the albanian government economic delegation: shinasi dragoti, pupo shyti, xhorxhi robo and spiro rusha; and jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking;

leading members of the chinese departments concerned including fang yi, chiao kuan-hua, lin tse-sheng, chien cheng-ying, wang hai-jung, chen ten-ho, chang wen-min, kao li-hsing, li lien-ching, han hsu, han tsung-cheng and kao lu, and keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania.

after the signing ceremony, premier chou en-lai gave a banquet in honour of abdyl kellezi and other albanian comrades.

present at the banquet were the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms who had attended the signing ceremony.

madame xhorxhi robo and members of the albanian embassy in peking, and all members of the albanian journalists' delegation now visiting china were also present.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned including shih shao-hua, li yao-wen, pai hsiang-kuo, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chung yu-yi, hsieh huai-ten, chen wei-chi and lu ying.

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1970)

comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, and the government economic delegation of the people's republic of albania he is leading left here by special plane this evening for a visit to kwangchow.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, and several thousand revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

peking airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian people. the national flags of china and albania flew over the airport. the crowd held the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and huge streamers inscribed with "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they repeatedly shouted: "imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries are doomed to fail exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" and "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people exclamation"

when comrade abdyl kellezi and members of the delegation kico ngjela, shinasi dragoti, pupo shyti, xhorxhi robo, spiro rusha and other albanian comrades-in-arms arrived at the airport from the guest house by motor car in the company of li hsien-nien and other comrades, the beating of drums and gongs and cheers resounded in the airport. singing, dancing and waving bouquets, the crowd enthusiastically cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" the albanian comrades-in-arms kept waving to the crowd. comrade abdyl kellezi, in high spirits, went to the crowd and bade them farewell by warmly shaking hands with them.

hsien huai-teh, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in tirana, accompanied the albanian comrades-in-arms to kwangchow.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of the departments concerned including li chiang, fang yi, li yao-wen, chiao kuan-hua, wang hai-jung, chen teh-ho, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, pai hsiang-kuo, kao li-hsing, shen chien, chien cheng-ying, lin tse-sheng, chen wei-chi, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, kao lu, han tsung-cheng and li lien-ching.

also present at the airport were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and other comrades of the embassy, comrades on the albanian journalists' delegation and other albanian comrades in peking.

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 17, 1970)

comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, and the government economic delegation of the people's republic of albania led by him left here for home by plane this evening after successfully concluding their friendly visit to china. they were carrying with them the profound proletarian friendship of the chinese people for the fraternal albanian people.

the heroic albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by chen yu, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; pai ping and teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than one thousand revolutionary people.

seeing them off at the airport were hsieh huai-teh, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in tirana, who had accompanied abdyl kellezi and the other albanian comrades to kwangchow.

present at the airport were also xhorxhi robo, member of the albanian government economic delegation and albanian ambassador to china, spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy, as well as other albanian comrades in kwangchow.

the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania. it flew the national flags of both countries. the crowds carried portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and streamers reading "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people exclamation" "imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries are bound to fail exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation"

when abdyl kellezi and the other albanian comrades arrived at the airport from the guest house in the company of comrade chen yu and others, the crowds, some singing and dancing and others beating drums and gongs, enthusiastically cheered: "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" comrade abdyl kellezi and the other albanian comrades walked round to warmly bid the crowds farewell.

comrade abdyl kellezi and the albanian government economic delegation he was leading arrived in kwangchow from peking this morning by special plane. accompanied by comrades chen yu and hsieh huai-teh and others, they visited china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair and were given a warm welcome by its leading members and staff. the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees gave a farewell luncheon in their honour. guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the constant growth and consolidation of the unbreakable friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania and wished chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha a long, long life.

CAMBODIA

Statement of Political Bureau of NUFK Central Committee Sternly Denounces US Imperialism's Intensified Aggression in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1970)

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea issued a statement on october 14, sternly denouncing u.s. imperialism for intensifying its war of aggression in laos. full text of the statement follows:

the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys have carried out military operations on a large scale in laos. since august, 1970, they have launched offensives in upper laos, middle laos and lower laos against the zones controlled by the laotian patriotic forces. they have mustered up to 30 battalions, chiefly the "special forces" of vang pao. they have also used several battalions of troops of thanom-praphas of bangkok and of thieu-ky of saigon. these offensives have been conducted in coordination with american aircraft; in particular, the b-52 strategic planes have wantonly carried out exterminatory bombing on the territory of laos.

at the same time, the u.s. imperialists, helped by the reactionary vientiane administration, have proceeded to increase the effectives of the "special forces" according to the planned target of 70,000 men by means of horrible pressure on the young people, civilians and monks.

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea vigorously denounces and condemns these criminal and treacherous manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys who, by putting into practice the "nixon doctrine" which aims at setting asians against asians, indo-chinese against indo-chinese and laotians against laotians, and by escalating their war of aggression and intervention in laos, sabotage the efforts of the neo lao haksat for a peaceful settlement of the laotian problem and the 1962 geneva agreements on laos.

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea expresses its total support to the statement issued by the central committee of the neo lao haksat on september 29, 1970, and condemns the intensification of the war of aggression and intervention against laos carried out by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys. the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea reaffirms that the laotian question can be solved only on the basis of the march 6, 1970, five-point statement and the july 20, 1970, memorandum of the central committee of the neo lao haksat. the u.s. imperialists must stop their war of aggression and intervention against laos; they must withdraw rapidly, totally and unconditionally their troops and those of their puppets thieu-ky and thanom-praphas, and first of all they must immediately, totally and unconditionally cease bombing and strafing the laotian territory; they must cease interfering in the internal affairs of laos and let the laotian parties concerned to settle their own affairs.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Government Representative Attends Equatorial Guinea's Independence Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

wang yu-tien, representative of the government of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, stayed in the republic of equatorial guinea from october 11 to 15 to attend the celebrations of the second anniversary of her independence at the invitation of her government, according to a report from santa isabel.

upon his arrival in santa isabel, capital of equatorial guinea, on october 11, wang yu-tien was welcomed by jesus alfonso oyone, minister of public works of the republic of equatorial guinea.

francisco macias nguema, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, received wang yu-tien on october 12 and 13, and had cordial and friendly talks with him. the president requested wang yu-tien to convey his cordial greetings to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the chinese people, and expressed thanks for the message of greetings sent by premier chou en-lai on the occasion of the second anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the republic of equatorial guinea. the president said: we are very happy to note that a representative of such a friendly country as the people's republic of china attended the celebrations of our national day. this is the hope of the people of the republic of equatorial guinea and also an encouragement to them, he said. it shows that the brotherly chinese people stand on our side. the president stressed: at the recent third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in lusaka, we supported completely and without reserve the restoration to the people's republic of china her legitimate right in the united nations.

on october 12, wang yu-tien attended the celebrations in santa isabel where a grand meeting, military review and mass parade were held. in the evening, he attended a state banquet given by president francisco. the next day, wang yu-tien went by plane to bata, capital of the rio muni province, in company of president francisco to join the mass celebrations there. he also attended a reception given by the president.

during his stay in equatorial guinea, wang yu-tien visited santa isabel and bata and was warmly welcomed by the masses wherever he went.

after successfully concluding his friendly visit to the republic of equatorial guinea, wang yu-tien returned to brazzaville by plane on october 15.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville Leaves Peking to Visit Yenan and Other Places

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1970)

former french prime minister maurice couve de murville and his wife left here by special plane today for a visit to yenan and other places.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned lo kuei-po, li chiang, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, li han-chen, tien li-chun and han hsu. members of the french embassy in china were also present.

tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; and etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife left here by the same plane to accompany them on the visit.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sekou Toure Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 16, 1970)

sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, received yesterday afternoon at the presidential house han ke-hua, ambassador of the people's republic of china to guinea, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Guinean Minister Receives Chinese Table Tennis Trainer

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 14, 1970)

diallo abdoulaye, secretary of state for youth, sports and popular culture, received yesterday hua cheng-teh, chinese table tennis trainer who arrived here recently, and had a warm and friendly talk with him.

diallo abdoulaye warmly praised the friendship and cooperation between guinea and china and expressed his respects for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and for the people's republic of china.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was present on the occasion.

also present on the occasion was mohamed sako, secretary for foreign relations of the youth of the african democratic revolution of guinea.

hua cheng-teh arrived here on october 7.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Charge D'Affaires A.I. in Mauritania Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 15, 1970)

chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mauritania, gave a film reception at the chinese embassy yesterday evening for mauritanian friends.

present at the reception were: ahmed ould mohamed salah, political secretary of the mauritanian people's party; hamdi ould mouknass, minister of foreign affairs; abdoul aziz sall, minister of interior; sidi mohamed diagana, minister of industrialization and mining; mohamed moktar ould cheikh abdellahi, minister of national defence; abdallahi ould daddah, minister of equipment; diaramouna soumare, minister of commerce and transport; maloum ould brahim, minister of privy seal and justice; mohamed salem ould mkhaitirat, minister of fishery; ba ould ne, president of the supreme court.

present at the reception were also other officials of the mauritanian government and friends from the press.

the full-length colour documentary films "yangtze bridge at nanking" and "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" were shown at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. whenever the brilliant image of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, warm applause burst out among the guests. the mauritanian friends warmly congratulated china on her great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Delegation Visits Vinylon and Organic Chemical Plants in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1970)

chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading today visited the peking vinylon plant and the peking organic chemical plant and were given a warm welcome by the masses of workers.

when vice-premier chong jun taek and other korean comrades arrived at the peking vinylon plant this morning, accompanied by chen wei-chi, leading member of the ministry of light industry, the masses, carrying the national flags of china and korea and bouquets, beat drums and gongs in a warm welcome to their korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism. comrade liu feng-hsi, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, warmly shook hands with the korean comrades. the masses cheered: "long live the militant friendship cemented in blood between the people of china and korea exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live premier kim il sung exclamation"

vice-premier chong jun taek and other korean comrades-in-arms listened to an account of how the workers studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and how they grasped revolution and promoted production given by leading members of the plant revolutionary committee, and visited workshops of the plant. vice-premier chong jun taek highly praised the workers, who, following chairman mao's teachings, had made achievements in technical innovations. he wished them still greater successes. the workers expressed their determination to make greater efforts to increase production as their support to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

vice-premier chong jun taek and other distinguished korean guests, accompanied by comrade hsu chin-chiang, leading member of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, visited in the afternoon the peking organic chemical plant and were given a warm welcome by comrades niu chih-min and wu shih-kun, vice-chairmen of the plant revolutionary committee, and the workers.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Korean Government Delegation and Korean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council, this afternoon met comrade chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading, and the korean government economic delegation led by comrade kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs.

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, attended the meeting.

when vice-premier chong jun taek and other distinguished korean guests arrived at the meeting hall, premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien warmly shook hands with them to welcome them and they were photographed together.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien then had a very cordial and friendly conversation with vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean comrades: kim gyong ryon, rim gye chol, pang tae ryul, hyun joon keuk, kim wal hyop, choe jung keun and jon dong su.

present at the meeting were leading comrades from the departments concerned li chiang, fang yi, han nien-lung, hsu chin-chiang, liu chun, wang jun-sheng, nan tsung-cheng and han nsu.

Chinese and Korean Governments Sign Agreements in Peking on Chinese Economic and Technical Aid to Korea and on Mutual Supply of Main Items of Goods for 1971-1976

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea signed in peking today an agreement on chinese economic and technical aid to korea and an agreement on mutual supply of main items of goods between 1971 and 1976 for further strengthening the blood-cemented militant friendship between the people of the two countries and developing the economic and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and huang yung-sheng, chief, and li tso-peng, deputy chief, of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, attended the signing ceremony.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chong jun taek, head of the korean government delegation and vice-premier of the cabinet, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

then, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and bang tae ryul, member of the korean government delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments, signed the protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea on the mutual supply of goods for 1971.

attending the signing ceremony were: rim gye chol and hyun joon keuk, members of the korean government delegation; kim gyong ryon, head of the korean government economic delegation, and members of the delegation jon dong su, song un ho and ro byong sok; and kim wal hyop, choe jung keun and cha song bom, attaches of the korean government delegation.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, han nien-lung, hsu chih-chiang, li yao-wen, pai hsiang-kuo, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, sung chen-hsien, liu chun, wang jun-sheng, han tsung-cheng and han hsu were present.

Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk and Other Korean Embassy Comrades in Peking Take Part in Autumn Harvesting at Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and other comrades from the korean embassy took part in autumn harvesting today at the "red star" china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking. they were given a warm welcome by the commune members.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had a cordial chat while working in the fields. han hsin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told the korean comrades-in-arms about the commune's achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. ambassador hyun joon keuk congratulated the commune on this year's good harvests and wished the commune members still greater success.

during breaks in work, the chinese and korean comrades sang songs in praise of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, as well as other revolutionary chinese and korean songs.

the korean comrades lunched with commune members.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Visits Peking Shihchingshan Power Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs, today visited the peking shihchingshan power plant in the company of chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power.

the workers at the plant were elated over the visit of the korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. they put up streamers bearing slogans of welcome. upon the arrival of kim gyong ryon and the other korean comrades, the crowds at the entrance of the power plant cheered at the top of their voices: "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live premier kim il sung exclamation"

kang wen-huan, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, told kim gyong ryon and the other korean comrades how the workers were grasping revolution and promoting production. the korean comrades were then shown round the plant. they were warmly applauded by workers wherever they went.

Korean Government Delegation Visits Peking Radio Factory

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

comrade chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the korean government delegation he is leading visited the peking radio factory today and were given a warm welcome there.

the workers were overjoyed when they learned that the comrades of the korean government delegation were going to visit their factory. they put up slogans inside and outside the workshops, which read "long live the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

when vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean comrades arrived at the factory this morning in the company of ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the workers lined the route and beat drums and gongs to give a rousing welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms who came from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. liu chen-wen, a leading member of the revolutionary committee of the factory, showed the korean comrades round the workshops and told them about the achievements the workers had made under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's principle "grasp revolution, promote production".

vice-premier chong jun taek congratulated the workers on the achievements they had made by implementing chairman mao's directives and wished them still greater victories.

Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek and Other Korean Comrades Watch Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera in Company of Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

the korean government delegation led by chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, the korean government economic delegation led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs, and comrades of the korean embassy in peking this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "raid on the white tiger regiment". they were accompanied by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council.

when vice-premier chong jun taek, comrade kim gyong ryon and vice-premier li hsien-nien entered the theatre, the whole hall rose in a prolonged ovation to extend warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the modern revolutionary peking opera "raid on the white tiger regiment" sings the praises of the chinese and korean people's armed forces for their glorious exploits in fighting

shoulder to shoulder to defeat the u.s. aggressor troops and the syngman rhee brigands. it extols the militant friendship cemented in blood between the people of china and korea in their struggle against their common enemy u.s. imperialism. the modern peking opera was performed by revolutionary art fighters of the shantung provincial peking opera troupe. it received warm applause from the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms.

accompanying the korean comrades were leading comrades of departments concerned li chiang, fang yi, han nien-lung, hsu chin-chiang, ting kuo-yu, liu chun, han tsung-cheng and han hsu.

after the performance, comrades chong jun taek, kim gyong ryon, rim gye chol, bang tae ryul and madame hyun joon keuk, wife of the ambassador, and comrade li hsien-nien went on stage amid warm applause. they shook hands with the art workers and congratulated them on their success. the art workers waved their "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", shouting enthusiastically: "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Lt. Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan, Director of Medical Services of Pakistan Armed Forces, Leaves Peking to Visit Shanghai and Other Places

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1970)

lieutenant general mohammad ayub khan, director of medical services of the pakistan armed forces, and his entourage left here by air today on a visit to shanghai and other places.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned chin lai-chuan, wang yueh-hsi, yang kung-su, tien li-chun and wu hsiao-ta.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache, of the pakistan embassy in china, were present.

chen nien-ti, a leading member of a chinese people's liberation army department concerned, is accompanying lieutenant general mohammad ayub khan on his visit.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Rumania Gives Banquet for Visiting Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 15, 1970)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a banquet at the embassy today in honour of the chinese government delegation which has come here to visit the first bucharest international fair.

the banquet was attended by matei ghigiu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of industrial construction; cornel burtica, member of the party central committee and minister of foreign trade; traian ispas, minister of building material industry; mihai marin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; victor ionescu, chairman of the romanian chamber of commerce; raducan cioroiu, vice-minister of industrial construction; and responsible members of other departments concerned.

all members of the chinese government delegation led by lai chi-fa, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of building materials, were present.

at the banquet the chinese and romanian comrades chatted cordially and both sides were delighted at the steady development of the friendly relations between china and romania.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Rumania for home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 16, 1970)

the chinese government delegation led by comrade lai chi-fa, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of building materials, left here by plane for home today after visiting the first bucharest international fair at the invitation of the romanian government.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were comrade matei ghigiu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of industrial construction, and comrade raducan cioriu, vice-minister of industrial construction.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting First Bucharest International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

the chinese government delegation led by lai chi-fa, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of building materials, returned to peking by plane today after visiting the first bucharest international fair and paying a visit to romania.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned, including chiao kuan-hua, pai hsiang-yin, wang an-chu, li lien-ching, chang hsien-wen and kan ning.

present at the airport were octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim, and nicolae iordachescu, economic counsellor, of the romanian embassy in china.

Rumanian Leader Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 15, 1970)

comrade ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, received today the chinese government delegation led by comrade lai chi-fa, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of building materials.

present on the occasion were comrade matei ghigiu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of industrial construction, and comrade raducan cioroiu, vice-minister of industrial construction.

comrade chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

the reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Government Delegation and Scientific and Technical Delegation Visit Albanian Pavilion of Bucharest International Fair

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 15, 1970)

all members of the chinese government delegation headed by lai chi-fa, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of building materials, and all members of the chinese scientific and technical delegation headed by sun hsiao-feng, head of the chinese group of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation and chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry, today visited the albanian pavilion of the first bucharest international fair. they were warmly welcomed by nikola profi, albanian ambassador to romania, diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here and responsible comrades of the pavilion.

the chinese delegations were accompanied in their visit by comrade raducan cioroiu, romanian vice-minister of industrial construction.

the chinese comrades carefully saw the exhibits with great interest and listened to the introduction by the responsible comrades of the pavilion.

they also visited pavilions of other friendly countries on the same day.

Rumanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

the romanian journalists' delegation led by ion cirje, deputy director of the romanian news agency, left peking for home by plane this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of peking journalistic circles and the departments concerned, including chang chi-chih, chang cheng-teh, tsui chin-yao, chang hsin-cheng, liu ke-ming, chen chu and li lien-ching. octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, was also present.

during its stay in china, the delegation attended the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and later visited shaoshan, the birthplace of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. it visited the hunan number one teachers' school and the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where the great leader chairman mao engaged in revolutionary activities in his early years. the delegation also visited shanghai and yenan, once the centre of the chinese revolution.

the delegation attended the opening ceremony of china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow. it visited a unit of the people's liberation army, factories and rural people's communes during its tour of china and received a warm welcome from the revolutionary masses.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President of Supreme Revolutionary Council Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 15, 1970)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, today received chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves for Somalia to Attend National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china led by li shu-jung, vice-minister of agriculture, today left peking for mogadishu by plane to attend the national day celebrations of the somali democratic republic at the invitation of the somali government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen mu-hua, han chu-li, han nsu, kung ta-fei and ho kung-kai.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Liberation Journalists' Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 16, 1970)

the south vietnamese liberation journalists' delegation led by nguyen trung trinn, deputy director of the south viet nam liberation radio, left nanning for home by plane today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by su ta-lun, member of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and leading members of the journalist circles. pham kim hung, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, was also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

hsu chi-hai, member of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and leading member of the kwangsi command of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet in honour of the south vietnamese guests during their stay in nanning.

the south vietnamese liberation journalists' delegation left peking on the 7th for other parts of china on a visit after attending the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. on its

departure from peking, the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the journalist circles in the chinese capital and the ministry of foreign affairs, including chang cheng-teh, tsui chin-yao, chen chin-yuan, tai cheng-yuan, liu chun, yuan lu-lin and chiu huan-hsing.

also present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited shaoshan, birthplace of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party where our great leader chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth.

the delegation visited yenan, the revolutionary heartland, and paid visits to revolutionary sites there such as the former residences of our great leader chairman mao and the site of the party central committee.

while in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party.

while in kwangchow, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by our great leader chairman mao and china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair.

during its visit to peking, yenan, shanghai, changsha, nanning and other places, the delegatipn visited a people's liberation army unit, factories, people's communes and hospitals and held cordial meetings with chinese journalists. the delegation was given a warm welcome and cordial reception by local leading comrades and revolutionary people wherever it went.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Chairman Robaya of Southern Yemen Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 17, 1970)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of southern yemen, received yesterday in the third governorate, his native place, all the members of the chinese medical team working there. he posed for photograph and had lunch together with them.

present at the reception were mohammad suleiman nasser, southern yemeni minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, and li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in southern yemen.

CHINA AND UAR

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Congratulate Anwar Sadat on Being Elected UAR President

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to anwar sadat, the newly elected president of the united arab republic, extending warm congratulations to him. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency anwar sadat

president of the united arab republic

cairo

on the occasion of your being elected president of the united arab republic, we extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese people and government.

the u.a.r. people have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism. in order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, they have since the 1952 revolution waged long and unremitting struggles against imperialism and israeli zionism. the chinese people and government will, as always, firmly support this just struggle of the u.a.r. people till complete victory is won.

the chinese and u.a.r. peoples have forged a profound friendship through their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism over a long period. we believe that with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop.

may the u.a.r. people under your excellency's leadership achieve continuous victories in the struggle against aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism.

tung pi-wu,

vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, october 17, 1970

CHINA AND US

Patriotic Overseas Chinese in US Warmly Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

more than 400 patriotic overseas chinese in the united states held a meeting in new york city on october 1 warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

a five-star red flag of the great motherland fluttered outside the festively decorated meeting hall. some patriotic overseas chinese had made more than 300 five-star red flags as gifts to the participants of the meeting.

in the afternoon, patriotic chinese compatriots and students entered the meeting hall in high spirits. at the meeting, the participants warmly praised the tremendous achievements scored by the great motherland under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. they also staged a skit denouncing the kuomintang reactionaries for their criminal persecution of the patriotic overseas chinese in the united states. a revolutionary chinese film was shown at the end of the meeting, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

this is the first time patriotic overseas chinese in new york openly celebrated the brilliant festival of the great motherland. a celebration meeting was also held in san francisco.

many overseas chinese in the united states warmly love their great socialist motherland. they have showed daring in struggle in defiance of the intimidation and persecution by the local reactionary forces. this is a sign of the rapid awakening of the broad masses of overseas chinese in the united states under the inspiration of the excellent situation in china and elsewhere in the world.

US

370,000 Workers of US General Motors Persevere in Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1970)

370,000 workers of the u.s. general motors corporation are persevering in their strike with high militancy, dealing a heavy blow to u.s. monopoly capital, according to washington reports.

the big strike of the general motors workers began on the morning of september 15. during the past month, all the strikers persevered in their struggle by overcoming various difficulties in defiance of the threats of the reactionary u.s. authorities and monopoly capital. this shows the firm, unyielding fighting spirit of the american working class. many u.s. bourgeois journals pointed out in alarm that the strike might be one of the "hardest and longest" in u.s. history. they conceded that the longer the strike, the heavier will be the blow on the u.s. economy.

the auto industry is one of the main "props" of u.s. economy and its production has direct relations with steel, copper, aluminium, rubber, glass, textile and other industrial sectors. general motors is the biggest u.s. motor company whose output accounts for about 50 per cent of the total u.s. auto output and is always regarded as having a very important effect on the entire u.s. economy.

since the outbreak of the strike, all its plants in the united states numbering more than 100 and a number of its plants in canada, have been paralyzed. according to u.s. official statistics, in more than three weeks from september 15 to october 9, u.s. car output dropped by some 500,000 units, causing a loss of more than 3,000 million dollars to u.s. monopoly capital. u.s. car output now is about 50 per cent lower than in the corresponding period last year. factories of certain industrial sectors related to the auto industry have either closed down or cut back their production. large quantities of the products of many factories are piling up unsold greatly affecting the capital turnover and throwing production into chaos. some u.s. economic experts estimated that if the strike continues, it will deal a even heavier blow to the u.s. economy in the last quarter of the year. recently, u.s. secretary of commerce maurice stans admitted gloomily that the auto workers' strike will make it impossible to effect an economic "recovery" much boasted by the nixon administration. the u.s. "newsweek" maintained that if the strike fails to come to an end very soon, "the worst is clearly yet to come".

the strike is a heavy blow to the u.s. imperialist policy of arms expansion and war preparations as well as to government revenue. the general motors is not only the biggest u.s. monopoly enterprise but is also one of the main u.s. ammunition producing enterprises. apart from producing cars, it also turns out tanks, rockets and other military equipment. every year it receives military orders from the pentagon to the amount of 600 million to 700 million dollars. some general motors bosses hold high-ranking military and administrative posts in the u.s. government, taking a direct part in working out and pursuing the u.s. policy of arms expansion and war preparations. for instance, charles wilson, former g.m. president, was once the defence secretary in the eisenhower administration. the general motors pays part of its huge super-profits as tax to the u.s. government and becomes in this way one of the main props of u.s. imperialism in its foreign aggression and expansion. in 1969 alone, the corporation paid 2,500 million dollars of taxes directly to the federal and local governments. it was reported that if the losses of other sectors related to the auto industry are added, the strike costs the u.s. government a daily loss of more than 20 million dollars in taxation.

this big strike of the auto workers reflects the aggravation of class contradictions in the united states against the background of the continuous deepening of u.s. imperialism's financial and economic crises. it is a fierce struggle of the american working class against the monopoly capitalist class. to shift the burden of its crisis onto others, the u.s. imperialists are making more and more frantic attacks on the working people. through ruthless exploitation in divers forms, the monopoly capitalists have squeezed ever increasing surplus value from the workers whose income has been dropping for years running. in the auto industry, for instance, the workers rate of

production per hour increased by 123.7 per cent in the 23 years (1946-1969) and the surplus value created by every worker for monopoly capital increased by 200 per cent. according to statistics compiled by the u.s. press, u.s. auto workers' weekly real income dropped by 18.47 dollars on the average since 1965 as a result of the grave inflation.

to grab super profits, the monopoly capitalists of the auto industry even forced the workers to "speed up" and treated them like machines, compelling them to work overtime under awful conditions. this has done serious harm to the workers mentally and physically and brought about serious work accidents, arousing strong protest from the workers. according to u.s. press reports, "absenteeism" has doubled in the last 10 years at the general motors and the ford,
rising most sharply last year. describing the strong discontent of the workers, a magazine of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, "fortune", wrote: "the deep dislike of the job and the desire to escape becomes terribly clear twice each day when shifts end and the men stampede out the plant gates to the parking lots."

the fighting spirit of the auto workers has risen higher this year as the struggle of workers of various trades is vigorously developing and the revolutionary movement of the american people against the nixon administration's reactionary internal and external policies is mounting.

the afro-american workers were a resolute militant force in this strike struggle, while women workers and workers' families also took an active part in it. the strike won powerful support from the steel workers and workers of other trades.

the strike of the general motors workers is the biggest auto workers strike in american history. it marks the new awakening of the american working class and will further arouse the american workers to struggle against the ruthless exploitation by and the rule of u.s. monopoly capital.

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JAPAN'S MILITARY BUDGET

Japanese Warlords Actively Expand Armament in Preparation for Foreign Aggression

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, October 23, 1970)

On Wednesday the Sato Government published a preliminary outline of the fourth five-year plan (1972-1976) for arms expansion since the Second World War, providing for an expenditure within five years of 5,200 billion yen (US$14.4 billion), which plus the subordinated military expenses will actually amount to around 5,800 billion yen.

This huge new plan for arms expansion fully reveals that the Japanese reactionaries, in order to actively play the role of gendarme for US imperialist aggression in Asia, are frantically carrying out the policy of expanding armament in preparation for war and are attempting to build a huge armed force for aggression in order to realize their ambition of expansion and aggression in Asia.

Military spending in this new arms expansion plan shows an increase of 1.2 time over that of the third five-year armament expansion plan which amounted to around 2,340 billion yen. Arms expansion is focused on the following:

1. Strengthening the equipment and modernization of tanks, armored cars and helicopters in the army, with the emphasis on increasing mobility;

2. Strengthening the navy, preparing to build two new large helicopter carriers, increasing the fire power of warships, installing ship-to-ship guided missiles, and increasing the tonnage of warships now in commission to 240,000 tons before 1976;

3. Expanding the air force on a large scale, building more air-to-air guided missile squadrons, taking the F-4 jets as the main planes of the air force, adding fifty-four F-4 aircraft in addition to the original plan of building 104 F-4 aircraft. Besides, naval spy planes will also be built.

Since the communique of the Japan-US conference was published, the Japanese reactionaries have time and again clamored for expanding the naval and air forces in order to "safeguard Japan's lifeline of sea-borne transport," and wanted to build "a military force for meeting enemy attacks on the high seas and in the air." This five-year program for armament expansion is obviously focused on the air and naval forces. In this connection, expenditure for the air force amounts to 1,550 billion yen, an increase of 1.8 time over the last five-year plan; naval expenditure amounts to 1,300

billion yen, an increase of 1.3 time; and expenditure for the army amounts to 1,800 billion yen, an increase of 90 percent.

The scale of arms expansion in the new program will annually exceed 1,000 billion yen. The speed of arms expansion is unprecedented. For the past 20 years since the War, Japan's military outlays have increased more than ten times, with the annual rate of growth at over 10 percent, which is higher than any other country in the world.

At present, Japan has more than 250,000 men in its naval, land and air forces. It has 530 warships of varying sizes (totalling approximately 150,000 tons) and 1,000 military aircraft. The number of men of the three services has already surpassed the figures of the conventional forces in Japan before and after the "September 18" incident. The fire power and mobility of a division exceeds that of wartime Japan by over ten times.

By intensifying the war machine in such a way, the Japanese militarists mean to collude with US imperialism in starting a war of aggression once the time is ripe.

The Sato Government has again and again clamored for incorporating Korea and China's sacred territory Taiwan into the sphere of Japan's "defense." The notorious "Miya Plan" was created with China and Korea as potential enemies. These facts show that the Japanese reactionaries direct the spearhead of aggression first at China, Korea and the people of Southeast Asia.

However, the Japanese reactionaries' dream of re-building the "Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" is doomed to failure. The Japanese people are daily awakening and rising in struggle. They will not permit the militarists to push them into the chasm once again. On Wednesday, more than a million people in Japan staged a nationwide demonstration, thus once more showing the resolute will of the Japanese people. The struggle of the Asian people against US imperialism and its running dogs is developing vigorously, and Tojo's sons and grandsons have over-rated themselves in wanting a comeback. They are bound to be crushed under the wheel of history.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 28, 1970 No. 4767

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMERCE

Orientation of Socialist Commerce in China

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group under the Ministry of Commerce

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1970)

The fundamental guideline for commercial work in China is based on Mao's directive, "Develop the economy and insure supplies," which he issued in 1942, according to the following article.

The article says that domestic commerce must serve the interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers, but that as the peasant problem is the essence of the problem of revolution, commerce should support agriculture, support the rural collective economy and help the peasants on the socialist road, as well as strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.--SCMP Ed.

Socialist commerce is an important front of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has formulated a complete set of theories, lines, directives and policies for commercial work, pointing out the orientation of socialist commerce, solving the fundamental problem of

running commerce under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, with the gift of a genius, creatively developing Marxism-Leninism.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i rabidly interfered with and violated Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, in a frenzied attempt to lead China's commerce to the sidetrack of capitalism.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, a violent struggle has been taking place between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the commercial front. This struggle can be summed up chiefly in four points:

Whether we should "develop the economy and insure supplies," or "let circulation determine production" and "put profits in command";

Whether we should aid agriculture and the collective economy and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, or exploit the peasants, seize things from them and undermine the worker-peasant alliance;

Whether we should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly, or serve the small number of people of the bourgeoisie;

Whether we should strengthen the Party's leadership, perseveringly put politics in command and allow the masses to exercise supervision, or abolish the Party's leadership, exercise "single-line leadership," "put hard and fast rules in dictatorship," "place professional work in the first position" and "rely on the capitalist to run a shop."

The history of founding and development of China's socialist commerce is the history of the continuous victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has completely smashed the bourgeois headquarters led by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. The brilliant Mao Tse-tung's thought shines more brightly over the commercial front. But "the defeated class will still struggle" and the struggle has not ended yet. We must hold still higher the banner of the revolutionary mass criticism, completely eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in commerce, and carry the socialist revolution on the commercial front through to the end!

"Develop the Economy and Insure Supplies" Is the Fundamental Policy Guiding Commercial Work

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out wisely in 1942: "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and insure supplies." This general policy is the fundamental policy guiding commercial work.

"Develop the economy and insure supplies" is great leader Chairman Mao's consistent brilliant idea. It reflects in depth the objective laws of the economy, scientifically elucidates the dialectical relationship between production and circulation, and creatively develops Marxism-Leninism. This general policy, like an immensely bright beacon light, illuminates the road of progress of socialist commerce.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i always opposed the great policy "Develop the economy and insure supplies" and unabashedly advocated the fallacy that "circulation determines production," in a frenzied attempt to undermine socialist construction from the sphere of circulation.

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought tell us that production is the base and, without production, there cannot be circulation. Only when production has developed will the circulation of goods expand continuously and the market prosper with each passing day. "If we have made strenuous efforts to achieve the former, we can do the latter easily." Parted from production, commerce will be a stream without a source and a tree without roots. "We must oppose the erroneous viewpoint of laying one-sided emphasis on finance and commerce and neglecting agricultural production and industrial production." We can do the work of socialist commerce with ever better results so long as we conscientiously implement the general policy "Develop the economy and insure supplies" and, proceeding from production, vigorously support agricultural production and industrial production and promote the continuous development of production. Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy that "circulation determines production" simply proceeds from circulation and is based on the market. It is a vain attempt to apply the law of value and the relationship between supply and demand in regulating and manipulating production. He wanted to use the commercial department to rule the production department. Taking a "knife" with one hand and a "whip" with the other, he "chops off" what is surplus and "lashes at anything" when there is a deficiency. He puts the market above production and construction, violating the socialist planned economy.

Liu Shao-ch'i is an out-and-out "profit fanatic." The fallacy "circulation determines production" is openly aimed at making profit. Under the capitalist system, the only purpose of a capitalist in running his business is to seek the greatest possible profit. There the relationship between supply and demand in the market is the sign of profit. The change in the conditions of supply and demand in the market and the amount of profits in the business command the flow of capital.

Marx pointed out, hitting the nail on the head: "The mission of the bourgeois society is to make money." "The surplus value of production and the making of money are the absolute laws of this way of production."

Our socialist economy is a planned economy. Our principle holds that the plan is of primary importance but the price is secondary. Socialist commerce is not for the purpose of making profits but for developing production and insuring supplies. Liu Shao-ch'i just wants the socialist commerce to "do whatever brings big profits" as the capitalist commerce does. If

effort is made to "Do whatever brings big profits," there will be the invariable result that whatever brings big profits is done on a large scale, what brings small profits is done on a small scale, what brings no profits is discarded, and market supply is violated. The invariable result is that impure material will be blended, spurious goods will be used, cheating will be committed in measuring and weighing the goods, and inferior goods are sold as first class goods, damaging the profit of the masses. This will invariably incite the production departments to blindly seek profits to the neglect of the State plan. It will invariably result in corruption and theft and give the speculators a chance to make trouble and undermine socialism. In a word, if work is done in accordance with Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy of "putting profits in command," socialist commerce will invariably degenerate into capitalist commerce.

It is imperative to thoroughly criticize the fallacy of "putting profits in command." But this in no way means that socialist commerce does not want profits. The commercial department must obey Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Run a shop through diligence and frugality," give prominence to proletarian politics, improve business management, expand the circulation of goods, strengthen economic accounting, lower the charges, minimize loss and consumption, make reasonable profits and accumulate capital for the socialist construction. The viewpoints of making no profit, making no calculation of cost and doing no economic accounting are wrong.

The fallacy that "circulation determines production" has gone bankrupt. But its pernicious influence has not been eliminated completely. Some of our comrades foster a simple commercial viewpoint. They allot goods in a business-like manner, passively making a balance. They fear both overstocking and understocking goods. They blindly clamor for overstocking at one moment and understocking at another moment. They unscrupulously make the production departments work extra time and by shock tactics at one moment and reduce or suspend production at another moment. This is an expression of the pernicious influence of the fallacy that "circulation determines production."

These comrades do not understand that the absence of a balance is something regular and absolute and that the presence of a balance is something temporary and relative. In the market, there may be an overstocking or understocking of some kinds of goods at one moment, and this is a reflection of the law of contradiction of things in the relationship between supply and demand of goods. In our socialist countryside with a population of 700 million, production always has to develop on a large scale. We should proceed from production, take an active attitude in effecting a comprehensive balance, play the role in promoting the making of overall arrangement for the market, and take simultaneous care of the city and the countryside, the time of peace and the time of war, a year of bumper harvest and a year of bad harvest, and the State, the collective and the individual. In no way should we proceed simply from circulation of goods, be passive in effecting a balance and retard production.

When some kinds of goods are understocked for the time being, we should take active measures to increase production and allocate and distribute the goods rationally. When some kinds of goods are overstocked for the time being, we should actively purchase them, expand the market, increase the reserve, and only when it is very necessary should we adjust production appropriately and in a planned manner.

Of course, in opposing the "simple commercial viewpoint," we absolutely do not mean that commerce should only be led by industrial and agricultural production and can do nothing about it. When commercial work is done properly, it will promote development of production; if it is not done well, it will impede the development of production. We must do commercial work well, make full use of the characteristic that the commercial departments have wide connections, report on our initiative to the productive departments and conditions of the market and the opinions and demands of the broad masses of the people, get together with the productive departments to find a way to connect the links of production and draw up a plan of purchase and marketing, cooperate with each other, help each other and push each other forward. It is wrong to hold that commercial work can do nothing about production and to do nothing to actively promote the development of production. It is also wrong to "purchase what has been produced and purchase any quantities of goods produced," without considering the demand and the use of these goods.

The Peasant Problem Is the Essence of the Problem of the Home Market

The Chinese revolution is always a problem of peasants and their allies. How should we treat the peasants? Should we support agriculture and the collective economy and help the peasants to firmly take the socialist road, or exploit the peasants, sabotage the collective economy and lead the peasants to the sidetrack of capitalism? This is a major problem of the struggle between the two lines on the commercial front.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "China has more than 500 million peasants. The condition of the peasants is closely related to the development of the economy and the consolidation of the political power in China." The large-scale development of goods production is not aimed at profit making but is for the sake of the peasants, the worker-peasant alliance and socialist construction.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, the relationship between socialist commerce and the peasants should be handled correctly in the course of exchange of goods. In line with the State's unified plan, in accordance with the principle of exchange at parity of value, and through suitable forms of purchase and marketing, it is possible to promote development of socialist agricultural production and socialist industrial production and to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the reactionary policy of exploiting the peasants. He venomously made the commercial departments "strangle the peasants" and "squeeze the peasants harder," in a frenzied attempt to disband the collective economy and sabotage the worker-peasant alliance.

The peasants form the main body of the industrial market, the main purpose of the socialist production and exchange of goods is to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance; the economic alliance between the workers and the peasants is realized chiefly through the channel of commerce; the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie over the question of the market is chiefly a struggle to win over the peasants. That is to say, the question of the home market is in essence a peasant question.

Chairman Mao points out clearly: "The peasants form the main body of the industrial market in China. Only they can offer the richest supply of grain and raw materials and take the biggest quantity of industrial products."

Agriculture is the base of the national economy and, of course, the base of the home market as well. The development of industry and the prosperity of the market cannot be separated from this base. Without a prosperous agriculture, it is impossible to supply the needs of the people's daily life, it is impossible to provide abundant raw materials and open a wide market for industry, and it is impossible to accumulate a greater capital for construction. Of course, "without industry, national defense cannot be consolidated, the people have no welfare and the state cannot be rich and powerful." Powerful aid from industry is prerequisite to the modernization of agriculture and the large-scale development of agricultural production.

But fundamentally, the scale and speed of the development of industry and other undertakings of construction are chiefly determined by the quantity of commodity grain and industrial raw materials agriculture can furnish, the amount of manpower it can spare and the quantity of industrial products it can take in. Facts which have emerged since the founding of the People's Republic of China show that a bumper harvest of agriculture is followed by a faster development of industry and greater prosperity in the market. This is a law.

The aim of socialist production and exchange of goods is chiefly to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. At present, the rural people's communes in China are generally the collective economy under the three-level ownership with the production team as the base. Exchange of goods is the only form connecting agriculture and industry economically which the peasants can accept at the present stage, and also the main form of the economic link between the socialist all-people ownership and collective ownership. Goods can be taken away from the peasants only through exchange and cannot be snatched away--this is a basic viewpoint of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The state gets the farm and subsidiary products it needs through exchange of goods, with the exception of a small portion received in the form of agricultural tax.

Lenin said: "The economic essence and the socialist base of socialism is to take the peasants' products by giving them products of large-scale ("socialistic") industry in exchange."

Socialist commerce implements the policy of stable prices of commodities. Industrial products are sold in accordance with the policy of slender profits in order to widen the market. Exchange of industrial and agricultural products is conducted in line with the policy of exchange at parity of value or a similar method, so as to gradually diminish the disparity in prices between industrial goods and agricultural products, and to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. This helps exploit the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants, enlivens the economy in the city and the countryside and consolidates the socialist base.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i advocated "strangling the peasants" and said that "the peasants would be also willing even if exchange was not conducted at parity of value." His sinister aim was to undermine agricultural production and sabotage the extensive market in the countryside. And undermining socialist agriculture meant undermining socialist industry; "strangling" the peasants also meant "strangling" the workers. In a word, this meant undermining the economic base of socialism and sabotaging the worker-peasant alliance. This trash peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i is actually a reprint of Trotsky's reactionary fallacy of "building industry by the method of exploiting the peasants' economy."

Lenin pointed out: "The highest principle of dictatorship is to protect the alliance between the proletariat and the peasants." The economic alliance between the workers and the peasants is realized chiefly through the channel of commerce. Agriculture aids industry, promoting socialist industrialization, while industry aids agriculture, helping in realizing cooperation and mechanization in agriculture. This is the economic base of the worker-peasant alliance during the socialist period.

Socialist commerce is the bridge linking industry and agriculture, and production and consumption. At the present stage, a considerable large part of the means of production used in making industrial products for aiding agriculture and the various kinds of daily necessities are supplied to the peasants through commerce. Grain, non-staple foodstuffs and industrial raw materials which are produced by agriculture are also procured and supplied to industry and the cities through commerce. Developing the role of commerce as a bridge not only is geared to the development of socialist industrial and agricultural production and to the insurance of the supply of daily necessities for the city and the countryside, but also is needed in cementing the relationship between the workers and the peasants and in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. In the historical stage of the socialist society, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance is constantly a fundamental task for commercial work.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "If socialism does not occupy the position in the countryside, capitalism assuredly will." The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie over the question of the market is chiefly a struggle for winning over the peasants. This struggle is closely linked with the whole struggle between the two roads in the countryside. While conducting socialist remolding in the countryside, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao actively establishes and develops socialist commerce, carries out unified purchase and marketing of grain, cotton and oil, severs the economic ties between the bourgeoisie and the peasants in the sphere of circulation, establishes the socialist economic relationship between the city and the countryside, thereby promoting the socialist remolding of agriculture and the capitalist industry and commerce and giving an impetus to the consolidation and development of the rural collective economy. The consolidation and development of the collective economy in turn lay a reliable foundation of the consolidation and expansion of the socialist planned market.

Liu Shao-ch'i wanted to develop capitalism in the countryside, always frenziedly attempting to let capitalism occupy the position of the rural market. During the initial period after the founding of the People's Republic of China, he unabashedly advocated "free trade," in a frenzied attempt to pave a road for the rich-peasant economy. When the national economy was in a period of temporary difficulty, he again fanned the evil wind of a capitalist free market, vainly creating conditions for sabotaging the collective economy of people's communes and restoring capitalism. His so-called "free trade" and "free market" were slogans wholly representing the interests of the bourgeoisie and the rich peasants and meant "freedom" in developing capitalism, as Lenin had pointed out: "Conducting free trade means restoring capitalism."

The problem of the peasants is the essence of the problem of the home market. In the course of exchange of goods, the correct handling of the relationship of the peasants is by no means a simple economic problem of the purchase and sale of goods but, first of all, an important political problem of the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The relationship of exchange of goods is the relationship between classes. There is politics in the exchange of goods. Failing to give prominence to proletarian politics and paying no attention to the correct handling of the relationship of the peasants during the exchange of goods will invariably result in mistakes of the "Left" and the right.

Socialist Commerce Is New-Type Commerce Serving the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

"The question 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." Whether we serve the workers, peasants and soldiers or a small number of people of the bourgeoisie is the watershed between socialist commerce and capitalist commerce.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i unabashedly advocated the "theory of serving the whole people," in a frenzied attempt to change the nature of socialist commerce.

"Serving the whole people." What a beautiful term! Is there really in the world a commerce which "serves the whole people"? In a class society, commerce belongs to a particular class and serves it. There has never been a commerce which is above classes, and there basically cannot be a service which is above classes. The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are the creators of history and the masters of our age; they are the principal force in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Socialist commerce must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Persisting in the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers means persisting in the political orientation of socialist commerce, otherwise socialist commerce will change and degenerate into capitalist commerce. Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of serving the whole people" obliterates the class nature of socialist commerce. Once it is unmasked, this theory will show its original features of serving a small number of people of the bourgeoisie.

Socialist commerce is a new-type commerce wholeheartedly serving the people and, first of all, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. In arranging the varieties of goods, the items of service, the form of purchase and marketing, the business hours, the setting up of points of the business network, the system of procedures, the attitude of service, etc., we must always think of the workers, peasants and soldiers, giving them every convenience and doing everything for them.

Liu Shao-ch'i went all out to advocate the "complete range of goods" of the bourgeoisie and wanted socialist commerce to deal in feudalist, capitalist and reactionary trash to satisfy the needs of the bourgeois lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters. When his idea was boycotted, he shamelessly remarked that socialist commerce "was inferior to capitalist commerce in the varieties of goods dealt with."

Do the workers, peasants and soldiers need this "complete range of goods"? We not only do not want such goods, but also will throw them away and will never allow the poisonous things of feudalism, capitalism and reaction to enter the socialist market to corrupt the souls of the masses of the people. We want to actively deal in goods that are economical, practical, frugal and nice-looking, last longer, are diversified in color and variety, and are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Meanwhile, we must vigorously conduct the business of repairs and servicing to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. We advocate orientating our service toward the workers, peasants and soldiers and meeting the popular demand, and by no means lower the quality of service. We oppose the "complete range of goods" of the bourgeoisie and advocate abundant and diversified supply of goods of the proletariat.

Liu Shao-ch'i attached importance to the service attitude, saying nonsensically that the bourgeoisie "was better than our state-run commercial centers in the attitude toward the customers." He said that the service

attitude of the bourgeoisie was "a good thing." What "a good thing"! The service attitude of the bourgeoisie meant nodding, bowing, flowery words, judging the customer by his appearance; it puts a veil of sentiment on the legal cheating of capitalist commerce. We shall by no means "take" this service attitude of the bourgeoisie. In no way should we run socialist commerce as a "bureaucratic and commercialized" organization which despises the workers, peasants and soldiers. The service attitude of socialist commerce should be shown in "the great sense of responsibility in work and the great warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people" and in whole-hearted service for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The good or bad service attitude and the high or low quality of service are by no means an ordinary problem of business, but a political problem concerning the worker-peasant alliance and the relationship between the Party and the masses of the people. The idea of those people who despise commercial work and think that "commercial work is the work of an attendant, is inferior and unpromising"; the methods of work adopted by those people who do not proceed from the point of giving the workers, peasants and soldiers facilities but from the point of giving themselves facilities, wilfully decrease the varieties of goods and the items of service and shorten the time of doing business; the attitude of those people who do not show warm-heartedness toward the workers, peasants and soldiers but go even to the extent of being domineering over them, are all wrong.

We should see that commercial work is glorious revolutionary work, the labor of the commercial workers is essential labor in society, and without their labor, production cannot be turned into consumption (including consumption of production and consumption of livelihood). We should also see that in any society, there is division of labor and there are birth, senility, illness and death. This also is true with a socialist society, and the only difference is the object of our service. The right thing is that we should adopt a better service attitude and improve the quality of our service.

In perseveringly following the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the most fundamental thing is to solve the question of standpoint, the question of attitude and the question of feeling, that is, the question of remolding our world outlook.

In remolding our world outlook, we must conscientiously study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, firmly take the bright "May 7" road pointed out by Chairman Mao, integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, take part in collective productive labor, tightly grasp the question of class feeling, and induce a fundamental change in our standpoint. The change of feeling is the sign of change from one class to another. Only when we have deep proletarian feeling for the workers, peasants and soldiers shall we be able to adopt a correct attitude toward the workers, peasants and soldiers shall we be able to adopt a correct attitude toward them, to think about their problems and to meet their urgent demands.

During the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, socialist commercial workers must study the "three constantly read articles," study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, destroy self-interest and establish devotion to the public, remold their world outlook, establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and act as propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, fighters in class struggle and servants of the people.

Party's Leadership, Politics in Command and Supervision by the Masses Are the Fundamental Guarantee for Forever Preventing Socialist Commerce from Degeneration

In order to do socialist commercial work well, we should chiefly rely on the Party's leadership, on putting politics in command, and on supervision by the masses. This is what Chairman Mao has taught us time and again. This is a fundamental guarantee for keeping the leadership over commerce firmly in the hands of the proletariat and forever preventing socialist commerce from degeneration.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i overtly opposed the Party's leadership, advocated "single-line leadership" and "putting the hard and fast rules in dictatorship," and clamored that "we should not fear the local Party committees" and "the local authorities have no right of interference." He opposed the putting of proletarian politics in command and advocated "putting professional work in the first position." He opposed supervision by the masses and advocated "relying on the capitalist to run a shop." His aim was to let the bourgeoisie take hold of the leadership over commerce and to change socialist commerce into capitalist commerce.

"The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." Socialist commerce must be put under the Party's leadership and under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought and obey the Party's unified directive and policy and the state's unified plan.

At present, particular attention should be paid to strengthening the leadership of the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels over commerce and arousing the enthusiasm of various localities to a higher level. Only in this way will socialist commerce be able to correctly handle the relationship between industry and commerce and between agriculture and commerce, cement its relationship with the masses and play a better role in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Liu Shao-ch'i's aim of replacing the Party's leadership with "single-line leadership" and "putting the hard and fast rules in dictatorship" was to usurp the leadership over commerce. This is a vital point; this is the essence of the problem.

"Politics is the commander and the soul." "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." Only by perseveringly putting proletarian politics in command and tightly grasping class struggle will it be possible to consolidate the leadership of the proletariat over socialist commerce. The struggle, which is under way at present, to strike at the

counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, oppose speculation and oppose extravagance and waste, is a struggle to consolidate the leadership of the proletariat.

Liu Shao-ch'i advocated "putting professional work in the first position." He wanted the commercial workers to forget the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and to become fools who bury themselves in professional work and pay no attention to politics.

In real life, any professional work belongs to some particular politics. It puts either proletarian politics or the bourgeois politics in command.

The so-called "putting professional work in command" actually means putting the bourgeois politics in command. Socialist commerce serves proletarian politics, and is not only for the purpose of doing business. Socialist commercial workers should be revolutionary fighters of the proletariat, and not capitalist merchants. Without giving prominence to proletarian politics, they cannot resist the bourgeois "fragrant breeze" and bad smell and will lose their bearings in the storm of class struggle.

Commercial workers take care of money and things and often come into contact with various kinds of people in society, and various kinds of ideas will be reflected over the sales counter. There is class struggle at the sales counter. We must vigorously give prominence to proletarian politics, tightly grasp the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement, apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating the commercial workers, seriously reorganize and build the commercial contingents and the leading groups at various levels, do a good job of ideological revolutionization and, in particular, the revolutionization of the leading groups, so that the leadership over commerce is really in the hands of the proletariat and the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat may be carried out at the grassroots level.

"Direct reliance on the broad masses of the revolutionary people is a fundamental principle of the Communist Party." Commercial work must rely on the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly and accept supervision of the masses conscientiously. At the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants took over the management of rural commerce and the masses of workers and peasants supervised and managed the commerce in the city. This has been a revolution on the commercial front. This revolution has thoroughly smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's fond dream of "relying on the capitalist to run a shop."

It is fine that the masses of workers and peasants supervise and manage commerce in the city and the countryside! In supervising and managing commerce, the masses of workers and peasants grasp the fundamentals and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything; they grasp class struggle and raise the consciousness of the commercial workers in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; they grasp the orientation

of service and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly; they grasp ideological education in the Party's policies and insure that the Party's directives and policies are implemented well. They play a remarkable role in improving commercial work.

Supervision and management of commerce by the masses of workers and peasants is a concrete application of Chairman Mao's mass line in commercial work and an item of the important content of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement on the commercial front. This supervision and management must be carried out universally. Those units which are so supervised and managed must sum up their experience, keep on functioning in this way and make continuous improvement.

Let us rally closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, answer firmly the call issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and push commercial work forward triumphantly along the socialist course forever!

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"LITTLE RED SOLDIERS"

Chairman Mao's Little Red Soldiers Growing Up

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1970)

"We are the little Red Soldiers of Chairman Mao being tempered in wind storms and rough seas to achieve a red heart....."

This is the most favorite song of the little Red Soldiers of Hsiangchuang Road Primary School of Peking. They said with pride, "Chairman Mao is our supreme commander; we are Chairman Mao's little Red Soldiers!" After the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they joined the Red Guards in stepping into society to smash "four old" and "set up four new" in a big way. Taking up their pens like knives and guns, they smashed the enemy and educated themselves. Precious red books in their hands, they fervently preached Mao Tse-tung's thought aboard public vehicles or at the Tienanmen Square. Knapsacks on their backs, they headed for suburbs and rural areas group after group to learn from peasants. Brimming over with vim and vigor, they stood at the side of the machines of the small "May 7" factory to learn from workers. With courage they climbed up the rostrum..... Under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they are growing up healthily in struggle.

"Little Red Soldier" Means "Competency"

On "May 1" this year, 11-year-old little Red Soldier Ch'eng Ch'ao-ying attended a night celebration party. Upon stepping onto the grandstand, she fixed her gaze on the Tienanmen, her eyes wide open.

The happiest moment arrived. The orchestra struck up the resounding strains of "The East Is Red." Here comes Chairman Mao! Little Ch'ao-ying swayed and jumped. Wiping the tears of emotion that welled up in her eyes, she shouted, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" She said to herself, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao, my mother at my age was leading the life of a beggar dragging along the symbolic stick of a beggar! A landlord's dog was let loose on my mother who was bitten and hurt, a scar now still remaining on her leg..... Today, mother has become a worker. I am at school and am a little Red Soldier of yours. I will forever follow you in making revolution!

The day Ch'eng Ch'ao-ying started school, her mother called her to her side telling her about the bitter history of her family. By bearing firmly in mind class bitterness and never forgetting grievances marked with blood and tears, she grew rapidly under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought. She became a little Red Soldier and then an activist in the

living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's works. She was further elected a general assistant by the little Red Soldiers of the whole school.

The year before last she reached the age of nine, not as high as a table for a speaker. Yet she acted as chairman when a little Red Soldiers' meeting was called. In roll-calling, she found it difficult to pronounce the names of her many schoolmates. She sought the help of her teachers and had all names committed to memory. New to ideological work, she listened carefully to the story of the PLA uncles stationed at the school about how they held heart-to-heart talks with students. Like seedlings reaching for the sunshine, little Ch'ao-ying assiduously studied Mao Tse-tung's thought and learned the art of serving the people.

This year, little Ch'ao-ying has become capable of presiding over a general meeting of several hundred little Red Soldiers of the whole school, capable of arranging work for little Red Soldiers, capable of giving reports at general meetings of neighbors' night schools..... The style she had about her leading a team in military drilling showed that she was someone with a headful of ideas.

When the team marched not in even step, some old teachers thought of directing attention to drills. But little Ch'ao-ying said, "A team's training is primarily ideological training. The more the training the closer we should get to Chairman Mao and the deeper the feelings we should have for Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao occupying our minds, our team will be trained to perfection." The political instructor considered that little Ch'ao-ying was right. He therefore gave primary attention to grasping ideological training. Well, the more the team marched the better it became. Now at the blast of the whistle calling for an assembly, several hundred persons would gather and fall into neat formation in less than one minute.

A Red Heart Dedicated to the People

Little Red Soldier Ch'en Li-min of the fifth grade made a point of doing good to serve the people and hiding from others what good he has done. He has perseveringly kept it up this way day after day, month after month, for over one year. Now let us cite a few examples of his deeds:

As Ch'en Li-min was on his way to school he found a large pile of earth lying half across the road. He thought that the motor vehicles passing through would easily turn over while the uncles going to and from work on their bicycles were also liable to accidents, which would threaten the effort to grasp and promote production. One night, he and his father brought along iron spades and hoes to shovel off the earth. As the night grew late, the air felt chilly and little Li-min was especially exhausted. Toting large lumps of cold earth, he felt like closing his eyes. His father said, "Little Li-min, are you tired? In the pre-liberation days, this time of the night we would still be toiling away for the capitalist! Today we two are working in the service of the people and should not become tired." Reminded of Chairman Mao's teaching "Fear neither hardship nor

death," he immediately felt aroused and the more he worked the happier he became. Only after he finished spading away all the earth did he go home to sleep. The next day he felt elated at the sight of uncles and aunts passing through on their bicycles without the least trouble.

In the winter last year, Ch'en Li-min once saw many cracks in the wooden wall of a classroom which made the students feel cold in spite of a burning fire. He went home to prepare paste. With paper bought, he and another little student worked together on pasting paper on the wooden wall. They had fixed Sunday for the job and there happened to be a typhoon of the 7th or 8th grade on that day. As they did the pasting, the paste became ice cold and their hands got numb. Little Li-min thought, though my hands are now suffering from cold my schoolmates will feel warmer at school tomorrow. They insisted on papering over all the cracks. After the pasting job, they further scraped off the paste that had fallen down and become frozen. They gave the room a good cleaning. They worked from one to past five o'clock in the afternoon before they left for home.

The Strong Point Lies in Consciousness

In the course of struggle, the little Red Soldiers consciously apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to educating themselves and to managing themselves. At a rectification meeting of the little Red Soldiers of the No. 1 class of the 4th grade, a severe criticism was made of the work performance of Li Kuo-pin, an orderly of a little Red Soldier platoon. A little Red Soldier said, "Li Kuo-pin applies Marxism to others but to himself he applies liberalism!" "I disagree!" retorted several little Red Soldiers standing up at the same time. But the one who first made the comment was clinging to his original view. More and more opinions were voiced, the battle of words becoming more and more vehement. Eleven-year-old little orderly Li Kuo-pin became uneasy in his seat, his little blushing face damp with sweat. He thought, "Not the least good has come out of it though I have worked hard for half a day." But at last, holding the precious red book in hand, he rose to say, "Chairman Mao teaches us, 'Because we are in the service of the people, if we have shortcomings we should not be afraid of criticism from others.' Everyone is airing his views just to help me. How can I not allow people to voice their views?"

He made self-criticism and the tension of the meeting eased. Everyone vied to fight "self" and criticize revisionism. After the meeting, Li Kuo-pin stayed alone to make a self-review, "Why some schoolmates should have so much to speak against me?"

It turned out that in ordinary times he spoke much and did little and failed to unite schoolmates with different views to join in working, studying and laboring together. He secretly made the resolution that he must transform himself hereafter. He immediately went to the home of the schoolmate with the most unfavorable views of him, where he fought "self." At rectification meetings, he also fought "self." Under the leadership of the little orderlies, the whole class rapidly became united along the lines of "one-helping-one" and "one pair red." Thus the notoriously backward class of the whole school was turned into a "four-good" class.

* * *

COAL MINING

First Modernized Large-Sized Open-Surface Coal Mine Built in the Northwest

- The working class promotes the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1970)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, October 16) At a time when the country across its width and length was jubilantly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the great socialist motherland, the first modernized large-sized open-surface coal mine in the areas of Northwest China--Sinkiang Hami Mining Affairs Bureau Open-Air Coal Mine--was successfully built and put into production.

This large-sized open-surface coal mine was built by the working class of our country through developing the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." They carried out surveying on their own, designing on their own and construction work on their own. The whole system of production from mining and transportation to coal dressing and car-loading is mechanized. This will make an important contribution to our socialist construction.

This open-surface coal mine is a product of an acute struggle between the two lines. As early as the great leap forward in 1958, the coal mine construction workers from all corners of the motherland under the illumination of the general line of "going all out and aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" showed vim and vigor as they lifted the curtain on the wresting of coal from the Gobi. But renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Sinkiang vigorously set the "trend of taking things easy" and came out with such excuses as lack of "foreign" equipment and lack of favorable conditions in an attempt to slash and obstruct the construction work on the project. With infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, the coal mine construction workers fought adverse currents and choppy seas and faced difficulties head on, undeterred by one thousand and one obstacles in the way. Through self-reliance and arduous struggle, they finally completed in triumph over 410,000 cubic meters of earthwork and built and opened to traffic a special railway line, thus creating favorable conditions for setting up mines.

The successful development of the great proletarian cultural revolution speeded up the process of coal mine-building. After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the Hami Mining Affairs Bureau, they vigorously promoted the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, by taking class struggle as a leading factor, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in a ceaseless effort to eradicate the remnant poison of such counter-revolutionary revisionist lines as "slavish comprador philosophy," "trailing behind at a snail's pace," "material incentives," "relying on experts to handle mines," etc., pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i. This

heightened considerably the consciousness of class struggle and the consciousness of struggle between the two lines on the part of the broad masses of workers and furthered the fostering of the idea of setting up mines for the revolution and prospecting coal for the revolution.

In a season not favoring construction work, the workers triumphed over all kinds of difficulties and set a new rock-stripping record of over 29,000 cubic meters a day, thus speeding up considerably the building of coal mines.

Construction work on the transportation railways connected with K'engk'ou Station and the Hsinpoli Station is an important part of the building of an open-surface mine. In the past, due to the interference of the revisionist line, the designing program adopted was one oriented to a quest for things big and foreign and seriously divorced from realities. In handling the construction job this year, the revolutionary committee of Hami Mining Affairs Bureau submitted the original designing program to the workers for an examination. It also formed a "three-in-one" combination design-reforming group with the workers as its core and with the participation of revolutionary cadres and technical personnel to solicit widely opinions from all sides and make prudent on-the-spot surveys and repeated researches. As a result, a designing program promising plentiful, fast, good and economical results was put forward.

With construction work done according to the new designing program, not only the needs of current building projects and future long-term production plans were satisfied but a saving in the State's funds for capital construction was brought about. Seized with the lofty ambition of winning honor for the great leader Chairman Mao and winning honor for the great socialist motherland, the broad masses of workers broke away from foreign conventions and followed their own road of industrial development, thus making a new contribution to our country in the building of mines.

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A New-Type Coal Mine Built by the Liaoyüan Mining Affairs Bureau, Kirin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1970)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun) Through upholding the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and through making use of simple available equipment, repairing old equipment and utilizing waste materials, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and the worker masses of the Red Banner Coal Mine of the Liaoyüan Mining Affairs Bureau have turned out equipment on a large scale and applied indigenous methods to a battle of triumph over an extra wide loose-sand layer, thus successfully completing the building of a new-type mine with an annual crude coal production of 450,000 tons. The mine was formally put into commission recently.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Northeast China Steel Plant Makes Multiple Use of Waste

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 19, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of the talien steel plant have set up 11 small plants using waste water, gas, slag, acids and heat to generate electricity or produce chemicals, carborundum and other items. full use of the waste has created additional wealth for the state, met the plant's need for auxiliary equipment and supplied more goods for industry and agriculture.

the steel plant was influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution to produce only steel. the revisionist fallacy of "specialized production" caused much waste of raw material, which the workers did not like.

the workers were tempered in the cultural revolution and, guided by mao tsetung thought, launched revolutionary mass criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. they reviewed the history of the struggle between the two lines in the plant around the use of surplus heat. guided by chairman mao's principle "self-reliance" and "hard struggle", the workers in 1963 installed a steam cooling device on a heating furnace in the forgery workshop and saved large amounts of water and fuel. the water cooling system in use previously wasted several thousand tons of water an hour. this innovation, however, was afterwards removed under the evil influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. as they recalled this incident, the workers raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they came to understand that the multiple use of raw materials not only raises utility, which is an important measure for deepening the movement to increase production and practise economy, but is an important principle for implementing chairman mao's general line of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they were determined to turn out other products while giving prominence to steel and making full use of everything.

a veteran worker named chiang lien-hung, a party member, worked with some mates in march of this year on a steam cooling device to recover surplus heat and save large amounts of coal. soon after they proposed that the surplus heat be used to generate electricity. the proposal won warm support from the plant revolutionary committee. chiang lien-hung was put in charge of the undertaking. the first project was to dig a water cooling pool. the workers had to remove more than 3,000 cubic meters of earth covered with hard steel slag. the workers on the construction site studied chairman mao's great teaching: "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" they dug the frost-hard ground and accomplished the task in 18 days of strenuous labour.

the iron and steel workers and technicians taking part in the battle had no experience in power generation. they set to work making the equipment and designing while acquiring the skills needed. they completed the power plant in just 39 days.

the plant keeps to the principle of using locally devised methods and emphasizing local methods and combining them with modern methods. the workers were determined to use waste liquid acid to produce chemical fertilizer. they sent some comrades to visit a few modern factories at the beginning. they found that a big distillation tower costs several hundred thousand yuan. they said: "in socialist construction we should do big things with little investment or none." the distillation tower is used to evaporate the water from ammonia and acid. this could also be done in a big cauldron. so the workers salvaged two old iron barrels from the scrap heap and made a furnace of bricks in the open air. the workers were thus able to produce chemical fertilizer up to the second grade set by the state.

the workers made their own equipment. they have checked the warehouses this year and repaired old equipment which had lain idle for many years, thus bringing back into use more than 100 pieces of equipment after some remodelling. they also used waste and old material to make over 60 pieces of equipment. this made it possible for all the small plants for/multi-use of industrial waste to go into operation.

Anshan Steel Sheet Mill Makes Big Headway Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 18, 1970)

the anshan no. 1 steel sheet mill has undergone a tremendous change within a short period thanks to a mass movement launched by the revolutionary workers who abide by the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and adhere to chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the mill, which was built in 1936, now produces two and a half times as many varieties of products as before the great proletarian cultural revolution. more finished goods is made from the same amount of raw material. some 80 important technical innovations have been adopted since the establishment of the mill revolutionary committee in february 1968. as a result, 75 per cent of the production at the mill is now mechanized as against 25 per cent in the past. the mill fulfilled all its 1969 state quotas 37 days ahead of schedule. it has overfulfilled every monthly quota this year so far. the output of silicon steel sheets, the mill's main product, was 22 per cent higher between january and august than in the same 1969 period.

the mill was built during the japanese occupation of northeast china. it was a colonial enterprise. the equipment has become obsolete and production lagged. the revolutionary workers wanted to transform the mill long before the cultural revolution. their revolutionary initiative was thwarted by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, who advocated "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and the slavish comprador philosophy. the workers took control of production and technical matters during the cultural revolution and have since given full play to their wisdom and creativeness and achieved one success after another.

the mill had an imported tube welding machine for making steel furnace oxygen lances. the machine was old and inefficient and involved high labour intensity. the quality of products

was low. shortly after the establishment of the mill revolutionary committee, the workers decided to increase the production of these oxygen lances to meet the needs of fast-expanding steel production. guided by chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers undertook to produce high-frequency tube welding machines.

this required a high-voltage high-frequency transformer. if it were ordered from another plant delivery might take a year. pa fu-teh, a communist party member, said: "it is people who beat paths and accumulate experience. with mao tsetung thought guiding us forward, we will certainly blaze a new trail." studying while make experiments, he and some other veteran workers proposed substituting an ordinary transformer. assisted by other units, they made more than 100 experiments before they succeeded. they turned out an automatic high-frenquency tube welding machine in six months and the output of oxygen lances increased sevenfold. the number of workers required was reduced by one-third.

the gas generator in this mill was out-of-date and soot often clogged tubes. the work had to stop twice a month for the workers to clean them. this brought losses in production, and the mill was not sanitary.

the revolutionary workers proposed complete reformation of the equipment as early as 1963. a few technical "authorities" who at that time held power in technology worked behind closed doors for two years in designing and one year in building, to no avail. a state investment of several hundred thousand yuan was wasted. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers led by the mill revolutionary committee began their battle to replace the gas generator with an oil heater. it was finished in five months of hard work by the workers themselves, saving the state an investment of 500,000 yuan. this also saves tens of thousands of tons of good-quality coal a year.

the no. 1 steel sheet mill, a small branch of the anshan iron and steel company, used to produce only ordinary hot-rolled sheets. the need for a great variety of high-quality sheets has risen with the vigorous development of national construction. the ordinary hot-rolled sheets fell far short of state needs. it was necessary to adopt cold rolling rapidly while developing hot rolling. the workers studied this great teaching of our great leader chairman mao: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity". they decided to make heavy cold-rolling mill themselves. they regarded this as support for socialist construction and the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

a fierce struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines followed. some people who had been rather deeply poisoned by the slavish comprador phylosophy shut themselves up in a room at the beginning, poring over texts and working out a plan which would cost the state 12 million yuan. the workers rejected the plan when it was submitted. they put forward a quite different plan which was supported by the revolutionary committee. it called for a leap forward which rested on self-reliance, making use of existing material conditions and catching up with or surpassing the world advanced level.

a key part of the cold-rolling mill is the stand. buying a new one would cost several hundred thousand yuan. the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. they collected the stands of two old hot-rolling mills and decided to cut them and then weld them together to make a longer and wider stand. they lacked the proper welding equipment.

if they hand-welded the roll stand, they would not be able to reach the required standard of quality and the stand might be warped.

how could they hand-weld up to the standard required? chang ching-chang, a member of the chinese communist party who is head of the welding team, said: "we revolutionary workers armed with mao tsetung thought are determined to set an example exclamation if we bring our initiative into full play, we can make a break through in welding."

the shape of the roll stand might be distorted as the metal expanded and contracted with the rise and fall in temperature during welding. chang ching-chang divided the team into two groups to work in turn. the air temperature during this intensive work rose to 80 degrees centigrade and the temperature of the roll stand reached as high as 240 degrees centigrade. sparks burned the clothes of the workers here and there, the soles of their shoes became hot and their hands blistered. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "fearing neither hardship nor death", they worked day and night and completed the task up to the required standard.

as the foundation was being laid, gravel brought in by truck was falling short of the need. the mill party committee promptly took a decision: "let's display the spirit of 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains' and carry gravel ourselves exclamation" more than 2,300 revolutionary workers, cadres, their family members, revolutionary teachers and students and comrades from other units spread themselves along a four-kilometre-long road. with the leading members of the mill party committee and revolutionary committee in the lead, they moved gravel in bags and basins, with wheelbarrows and bicycles. this guaranteed the supply in time.

by themselves, the workers designed and built a cold rolling mill in a matter of four months, thus enabling the mill to advance from producing only hot-rolled steel sheets.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Change in Minority Nationality Mountain Area in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Oct. 19, 1970)

the chila people in the eastern part of the yunnan-kweichow plateau in southwest china who were on the verge of extinction at the time of liberation have a new life, thanks to the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

a hsinhua reporter not long ago visited the remote mountain area of the pingcheng commune, tsunyi county in kweichow province where the chila nationality is concentrated. there are newly opened paddy fields everywhere on the hills. the chila people achieved this by battling nature for a long time in line with chairman mao's teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains". golden ears of rice were growing very well. wang chien-wen of chila nationality, member of the revolutionary committee of pingcheng commune, pointed to an expanse of rice fields and said to the reporter: "before liberation, we never dreamed that our chila area could grow so much rice. without chairman mao we would not have such a good harvest in the offing."

production was extremely backward before liberation because the chila people suffered cruel exploitation and oppression by the reactionary ruling classes. the peasants used crude tools and the slash-and-burn method of farming. they harvested but little, even though they farmed a big area. they eked out the year with wild fruit and vegetables. the chila people seized back their land from the landlords under the leadership of chairman mao after liberation and became masters of their destiny. they took the bright road of collectivization. the great leader chairman mao sent in technicians and experienced peasants of han nationality to help them build water conservancy projects, improve the soil, practise intensive farming and they began to grow paddy rice, tobacco, medicinal herbs and other industrial crops. this brought radical changes in production. it is particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and consciously farm for the revolution. they reclaimed large tracts of hill slopes with tremendous entnusiasm and grain output has increased steadily. the commune's total grain output in 1969 was some 21 times that of the early post-liberation period.

around ninety per cent of the chila people were hired hands or tehants before liberation. they were so poor they could not buy cloth and wore garments stitched together from palm bark gathered in the mountains. they huddled around the fire in the winter, for they had no other covering. garments of those miserable days are on show at the exhibition on class education for the younger generation to understand the past.

the chila people have never forgotten their class suffering and grievances in the old society and so they have warm proletarian love for the great leader chairman mao. they study chairman mao's works hard. even illiterate people in their sixties or older can recite quotations from chairman mao.

tien hai-chou, 48-year-old party member of chila nationality, who is a standing committee member of the fenghsiang district revolutionary committee, has always taken chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly" as the guide to action since he became a cadre years ago. he has never for a single day divorced himself from the masses and manual labour. as he was working on a water conservancy project one winter, the gushing suoterranean water hampered the progress of building a dam. rolling up his trousers legs, tien hai-chou set the pace by jumping into the icy water and dealing with the problem. others were inspired by his example to act in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they pooled their efforts to complete the project.

deprived of all political rights, the chila people before liberation were discriminated against and denied the right to an education. they still kept accounts by cutting lines on pieces of wood or using maize kernels in the early days after liberation. the people's government set up primary schools, and later middle schools and spare-time classes for adults. enjoying full political rights, the chila people have now representatives in the revolutionary committees at all levels. in nearly all the production teams, brigades and people's communes where the nationality lives, they have their own bookkeepers. they also have college students, their own technical personnel, medical workers and accountants. the number of chila people has increased more than four fold during the past 20 years, thanks to the improvement in the people's life and medical service.

LAND RECLAMATION

Girls' Land Reclamation Team

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 18, 1970)

a land reclamation team made up of 13 girls, fired with the lofty aspiration to help build up a mountainous area, has turned a mountain overgrown with weeds and briars into a grain centre and orchard. these girls in a production brigade in fukien province along china's southeastern coast did this by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way.

the communist party branch of the lungchung brigade under the shanke commune in september 1966 decided to organize a reclamation team to develop the chaitzuko mountain in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai." hearing of this, the girl members of the brigade wanted to form a team. thirteen of them, from poor and lower-middle peasant families, set up the team with the approval of the party branch. they said with delight: "women were despised and lived like beasts of burden in the old society. but today we can do our part in socialist construction. this shows the party's trust in us and it is an honour for women. we should act on chairman mao's instructions and develop our mountainous area. we pledge to make the barren mountain yield grain and wealth."

the party branch gave the team copies of "selected works of mao tsetung" before they left. it encouraged them to develop the mountain by learning from the tachai people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the girls, aged 16 to 17, left their homes to settle on the mountain. they faced many difficulties. the team leader, named lin yueh-li, organized the girls to study the three constantly read articles by chairman mao. this gave them the confidence that they could conquer difficulties and transform nature.

the party branch showed great concern for the girls. it frequently invited old poor peasants to tell them about the suffering of their families and villages in the old days. in this way the girls were helped to understand the misery of the people before and compare it to their present happy life. the solicitude of the party branch and the class education by the poor peasants strengthened their determination.

brimming with revolutionary will, the girls pledged to turn a tract of stone-strewn hilly land into fertile grain fields.

the work of reclaiming started. communist party member lin yueh-li led the others in clearing away the wild vegetation and stones. the girls' palms blistered but nobody complained. tsai pao-chu, a member of the reclamation team, caught cold and had a high fever in the midst of the battle. other comrades advised her to rest, but she kept on working. she said: "every time we reclaim one more bit of land and produce one more catty of grain we make one more contribution to the socialist construction and the world revolution." they worked hard, beginning at dawn and going home late. at the end of a month or so, they had improved the tract so that paddy rice could be grown.

as soon as they had transplanted the rice shoots, a downpour flooded the field and washed away the young shoots. the girls were undaunted. they feared neither hardship nor death and were guided by chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." they immediately drained the field and transplanted more rice shoots, seizing every minute and second. they got a good rice harvest that year.

they have reclaimed 14 hectares of barren hilly land over the past four years. they have built a 1.5-kilometre irrigation ditch winding up the mountain and dug a detention pond. excellent grain harvests are brought in every year. they have planted thousands upon thousands of fruit trees including lichee, as well as fir trees, tea shrubs and pineapple.

they did not know the art of fruit growing when they began. acting in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on learning warfare through warfare, they studied while working and tried to grasp the laws of the growth of fruit trees in the course of work. they often asked old peasants for advice and modestly learned from them, enriching their knowledge. their hard work and careful management have made the orchards thrive. good fruit harvests have been gathered year after year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tirana State University Sign 1970-1971 Plan for Scientific Cooperation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 18, 1970)

a plan for scientific cooperation between the chinese academy of sciences and the tirana state university for 1970-1971 was signed here yesterday.

it was signed by yueh chih-chien, head of the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences, and jorgji sota, rector of the tirana state university.

among those present at the signing ceremony were thoma deljana, minister of education and culture; reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

members of the chinese delegation were present.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to albania, was also present.

after the ceremony, jorgji sota gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation. the dinner proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Statement Exposing and Denouncing UNO's Criminal Acts

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a statement on october 14 exposing and denouncing the crimes committed by the united nations organization under the manipulation of u.s. imperialism. it pointed out that the united nations organization has become an accomplice of the u.s. imperialists, the most ferocious war-mongers in the world history. full text of the statement follows:

statement of samdech norodom sihanouk,
head of state of cambodia

on october 24, 1970, the united nations organization will celebrate its 25th anniversary.

on this occasion, i have the duty to express my opinion on this organization.

it is necessary to say that at its birth, the u.n.o. had aroused great hopes among all the people of the world.

by the famous charter it adopted and by the no less famous declaration of so-called human rights, the u.n.o. has for a long time made the people of the world, particularly the people of the third world, believe that mankind, after crushing hitlerite nazism, mussolini fascism and japanese imperialist-militarism, would finally have a lasting peace based on independence of all nations including the smallest and the poorest ones, on freedom of all the people including the most "backward", on equality among the big, medium and small nations, on justice for all, on international mutual aid for progress, on fraternity and indiscrimination among the races, and finally and above all on respect by all the big powers for international law, for the principles of peaceful coexistence and for the right of the small countries and peoples to self-determination and to tranquillity at home.

nevertheless, on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the u.n.o., i should point out that all the hopes which the people have pinned on it have been disappointed.

i know that in the united states of america, the seat of the u.n.o., persons like cheng heng, illegal head of state of the illegal "republic" of cambodia, will not fail to raise their voices in perfect harmony with that of president richard nixon, head of the most bellicose, the most imperialist and the most criminal government in the world, so as to weave some "laurel wreaths" and dedicate them to the u.n.o. and its work in the past 24 years.

but, it is important to denounce this hypocrisy of u.s. imperialism and its satellites or lackeys because the indescribable death and sufferings (due to regional wars, diseases and famine ...) of millions of persons in the world, which fully prove the irremediable failure of the u.n.o., prevent honest men from feeling happy.

the rejoicings in manhattan or in san francisco are as out of place as those in the capital of my country where the lonnolites dance, sing and shamelessly lead a "pleasant life" while in other places the soldiers of president nixon's khmer and vietnamese mercenaries and the american, thai, saigon and lonnolite airforces plunge every day and every night the whole people and the whole country (whose civilization is one of the oldest and the most marvellous in the world) into death, complete destruction, most frightful misery and unspeakable sufferings, not to mention the extreme humiliation brought by the loss of national independence and the country's falling into a triple dependence on foreign countries.

yes, this october 24, 1970, should be a day of big mourning in the world instead of a day of international rejoicings.

that day should also be made a record of defeats, betrayals and even crimes of the u.n.o. or, more precisely, of a certain number of its (imperialist, colonialist, neo-colonialist, pro-imperialist) members.

owing to these members, the u.n.o. has failed in all its duties towards mankind:

1) mankind aspires, first and foremost, to peace. and the u.n.o. acts as an accomplice of the war-mongers the most ferocious and most "powerful" of whom in world history are the u.s. imperialists.

2) mankind aspires to social and economic progress. but what does one see in the world today? the people who have the greatest need of such progress are being bullied and

exploited by u.s. imperialism, a handful of neo-colonialist powers and the last colonialist countries (headed by portugal), all of which are members of the organization, bullied and exploited as they had never been in the era of the so-called old-type colonialism. their national incomes decrease incessantly. the prices of their raw materials drop continuously. their public debts increase steadily. an increasing number of countries are confronted with increasingly grave problems of starvation, death for lack of medical care as well as illiteracy and unemployment. the aid from a number of the so-called well-off countries (particularly that of the u.s.a.) is given under harsh conditions and, moreover, does not meet the real and urgent needs of the under-developed countries. enormous sums of money are spent on large numbers of experts, advisors, technicians, u.n. delegates and others who render only illusory services to these countries whose backwardness, in comparison with the developed countries, aggravates year by year.

3) the freedom, independence and democracy in many countries of the third world have been menaced, mocked and even deprived. the one which is most responsible for this state of affairs is the host and the "number one money-lender" of the u.n.o. itself: u.s. imperialism.

4) this imperialism, assisted by certain accomplices, sows inside the u.n.o. as in the world hatred, division, lack of understanding, intolerance, discrimination, disputes and even wars among nations; this is entirely contrary to the united nations charter in spirit and in letter.

5) blackmail by money and by terror (including atomic terror) has been carried out by this imperialism to bring the small and poor countries to renounce their dignity, independence, non-alignment, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, peace and territorial integrity.

6) "absence of peace" now "prevails" almost everywhere in the world. the last "oases of peace", such as cambodia, have been swept away by u.s. imperialism, predominant and privileged member of the u.n.o., its accomplices and mercenaries who have also been "accepted" as members of the u.n.o.

7) war, which is the most formidable and devastating calamity, threatens all corners of the world and sets some parts of the world ablaze (particularly indo-china) without any hope of extinction.

this resulted from the fact that the u.n.o. has agreed to have its own charter and the declaration of human rights replaced "on the ground" by the jungle law (practised especially by u.s. imperialism).

has not the u.n.o. itself gone so far as to carry out open aggression against a people -- the korean people under the leadership of marshal kim il sung -- whose only "crime" was their desire to live in freedom and to make rapid progress in all fields of national construction through their socialist revolution?

the "jungle law" has now been imposed almost everywhere and an increasing number of the so-called "coloured" people are its victims.

the victims who suffer the most from this law are without doubt the peoples of indo-china and especially the palestinian people who have been arbitrarily and cynically deprived of their motherland and their land.

8) injustice reigns supreme inside the u.n.o. itself.

thus the biggest nation in the world, the people's republic of china, (800 million chinese people) is arbitrarily excluded from the "membership" of the u.n.o. which robs it literally of its seat in the security council and in the general assembly for the benefit of a clique which represents only itself and its master: u.s. imperialism.

the injustice of the u.n.o. is shocking when it justifies such an attitude by the so-called "aggressiveness" of the people's republic of china which has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries and has never sent a soldier to or established any military or other base in other countries. this injustice becomes intolerable when the refusal to restore to china and the chinese people their seat was dictated by a member of the u.n.o. which is the biggest aggressor and neo-colonizer of the peoples, the biggest war-monger and war criminal of all times: u.s. imperialism.

9) while advocating equality among big, medium and small nations, the u.n.o. has since its establishment made itself a "professor" of inequality. in the united nations organization, certain big powers and even the handful of "chiangkaishekists" should have special and permanent privileges that other member countries do not have.

u.s. imperialism can bully and even carry out genocide of any people while the security council cannot condemn it because this imperialism has the right of "veto" at its disposal.

all that i have mentioned above are only a limited "list" of failures, injustice, betrayals and even crimes of the u.n.o. or, more precisely, of u.s. imperialism and some of its "friends" who have usurped the powers of the u.n.o.

i must "limit" this list so that i can talk briefly of the case of my country cambodia.

at the recent summit conference of non-aligned countries in lusaka, the royal government of national union which is constitutional and the so-called "cambodian government" in phnom penh which is anti-constitutional had asked, each on its part, to occupy the seat of cambodia. the other delegations considered that the seat of my country should be left vacant because they deemed it necessary to wait for the end of the war in cambodia to know exactly the "real" government of cambodia.

on his part, u thant, secretary general of the u.n.o., did not think it necessary to resort to such "precautions". he hastened to turn out of the u.n.o. (as if the u.n.o. belongs to him personally) without having taken pains to consult with all the member states on this matter -- turn out of the u.n.o., i say, ambassador huot sambath, permanent representative (accredited for many years already) of the royal government.

u thant reached an agreement with the government of washington to accept automatically into the organization, also without the agreement of other member states, the representative of the lonnolite putschists since the day following their coup d'etat of march 18, 1970.

the handing over of the seat of the independent and neutral kingdom of cambodia to the illegal "republic" of the

lonnolites, known by the whole world (including the american people) as totally aligned to the so-called "free" world and integrated into the u.s. camp and as a mercenary of u.s. imperialism -- destroyer of the independence, peace, unity, territorial integrity and neutrality of cambodia -- constitutes in itself a veritable "coup d'etat", a shameless coup perpetrated by u thant inside the u.n.o. itself.

and, thanks to this coup, mr. cheng heng, as the official guest of u thant, has the extraordinary and unmerited honour to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the u.n.o. together with the heads of state of a category different from his.

cheng heng represents an anti-constitutional, regicide, anti-popular and anti-national regime, a lackey of a foreign power, a war criminal and an arch-criminal of the common law (public murder of thousands of unarmed opponents, genocide of tens of thousands of vietnamese civilians, peasants, fishermen, petit employees and merchants, including women, old people, children and babies).

this cheng heng, former director of the central prison in phnom penh and big landlord, is only a "marionette" of lon nol who manipulates it at his will and at the will of u.s. imperialism.

u thant, by inviting cheng heng officially to the ceremonies of the 25th anniversary of the u.n.o., discredits completely the u.n.o. and bears a very heavy responsibility toward the illustrious and popular heads of state, leaders of truly independent, sovereign and anti-imperialist nations, who certainly do not deserve to have cheng heng sit by their side.

in conclusion i venture to express the hope that all the member states of the u.n.o. which are not subservient to u.s. imperialism will decide one day to save this organization from its present decline by starting to move it out of the united states of america. in fact, if this organization is to survive, it is essential that its host country must not be a champion of racial discrimination, the biggest saboteur of world peace, the most shameless violator of international agreements and treaties, of international law, of the united nations charter and of human rights, the biggest aggressor of the weak peoples and countries, the most criminal perpetrator of genocides and the most ferocious and obstinate imperialist of all times exclamation it is not only a very bad symbol to say the least, but also an enormous "adverse current" which hinders and will hinder any reform to make the u.n.o. really a universal assembly and the "temple" of fraternity among men, of equality among the states, of justice, freedom and peace for all.

october 14, 1970.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville Visits Yenan and Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 18, 1970)

former french prime minister maurice couve de murville and his wife left for nanking by special plane today after concluding their visits to yenan and sian.

during their stay in yenan, historical heartland of the chinese revolution, they visited tsaoyuan (the "date orchard"), yangchialing, wangchiaping and the fenghuang hill where our great leader chairman mao resided and worked, the museum of chairman mao's revolutionary activities in yenan and the exhibition on the history of the former chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college. they visited scenic spots and places of historical interest in sian.

maurice couve de murville and his wife arrived in yenan from peking by special plane on october 16 and arrived in sian yesterday. on their arrival and departure, they were welcomed and seen off at sian and yenan airports by ku feng-ming, a leading member of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee; wei ming-chung, a leading member of the sian municipal revolutionary committee; and li chao-shun, a leading member of the yenan regional revolutionary committee. hu wei, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and kao hsing-hai, vice-chairman of the yenan regional revolutionary committee, gave banquets in honour of the french guests.

tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife accompanied maurice couve de murville and his wife on their visit to yenan and sian.

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 19, 1970)

former french prime minister maurice couve de murville and his wife left for shanghai by special plane this afternoon after concluding their visit here. etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife left by the same plane in their company.

maurice couve de murville and his wife arrived here from sian by air yesterday. the distinguished french guests were met and seen off at nanking airport by chou tse, member of the standing committee of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the organizations concerned including chang chien-min, liu hsi-keng, hsia feng-chu and chao chang-lung. peng chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of maurice couve de murville and his wife. ambassador manac'h and his wife attended.

during their stay in nanking, the french guests visited the yangtze river bridge which was designed and built by the chinese working class. they toured scenic spots on the eastern outskirts of the city.

tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the guests to shanghai.

CHINA AND FIJI

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Proclamation of Independence of Fiji

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of greetings to ratu sir kamisese mara, prime minister of fiji, on the occasion of the proclamation of independence of fiji. the message reads as follows:

his excellency ratu sir kamisese mara,
prime minister of fiji,

suva

on the occasion of the proclamation of independence of fiji, i wish to express congratulations to your excellency and the fiji people on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

october 19, 1970

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Hisao Kuroda and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the delegation led by hisao kuroda from the japanese socialist party to china for participating in activities in commemoration of the assassination of inejiro asanuma.

present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned, including ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun and wang hsiao-yi.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Visiting Korean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1970)

nyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening in honour of the visiting korean government economic delegation led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the departments concerned fang yi, yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, hsu pin-chou, chien cheng-ying, chen wei-chi, shen chien, ting hsi-lin, yuan hua-ching and chen shu-huai attended the banquet on invitation.

comrades kim gyong ryon and fang yi spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

comrade kim gyong ryon said that the korean government economic delegation had received a warm welcome and hospitality from the chinese government and people during its stay in china and that the days they had spent in the country were most valuable.

he said that the signing of the agreement on chinese economic and technical aid to korea was a great support for the korean people in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese imperialist plots of aggression. it would help further strengthen the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people based on proletarian internationalism and promote their co-operation.

comrade kim gyong ryon praised the chinese people for the achievements they had made in every field by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under chairman mao's leadership. he said that during its stay in china, the delegation was deeply impressed by the revolutionary determination of the chinese people to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people and carry the struggle against their common enemy u.s.-japanese imperialism through to the end.

comrade kim gyong ryon said that under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people were struggling for smashing the u.s.-japanese imperialist schemes of aggression, promoting economic construction and the building of national defence and for reunifying their fatherland.

comrade kim gyong ryon said that the people of korea and china were close comrades-in-arms who had fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trenches against their common enemies -- u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the people of the two countries would, as in the past, wage struggles together to win victories. the united strength of the korean and chinese people was sure to win.

in his speech comrade fang yi pointed out that the friendly visit to china of the korean government economic delegation led by comrade kim gyong ryon had made an important contribution to further strengthening the revolutionary

friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea and to developing the economic and technical co-operation between the two countries.

comrade fang yi said: "we are merely fulfilling our bounden proletarian internationalist duty in making some slight contribution to the common struggle of the chinese and korean people against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and to the korean people's socialist construction."

he quoted chairman mao and premier kim il sung. chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, points out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, points out: "the korean people and the chinese people have realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other."

the heroic korean people, under the leadership of comrade kim il sung and the korean workers' party, had repeatedly smashed the armed provocations and schemes of aggression by u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique, making important contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. this was also a powerful support for the chinese people.

comrade fang yi asked kim gyong ryon and the other korean comrades to convey, upon their return to korea, the best regards and profound respect from the chinese government and people for premier kim il sung and the korean government and people. he said: "let us people of china and korea unite still more closely, support each other and advance shoulder to shoulder to win new, greater victories in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and in the lofty cause of building socialism in our respective countries."

Korean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the korean democratic people's republic led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs, left here for home by train this afternoon after successfully concluding its friendly visit to china. it carries with it the revolutionary feelings of the chinese people for the fraternal korean people.

present at the railway station to give the korean comrades-in-arms a warm send-off were leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including fang yi, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, han nien-lung, hsu pin-chou, chen wei-chi, chien cheng-ying, ting hsi-lin and chen shu-huai as well as more than two thousand revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

the national flags of china and korea flew over peking railway station which was alive with expressions of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of both countries. the crowds carried streamers reading "a warm farewell to the korean government economic delegation exclamation" and "salute to the heroic korean people exclamation"

when comrade kim gyong ryon and the other distinguished korean guests arrived at the railway station in the company of comrade fang yi and others, the beating of drums and gongs mingled with cheers. waving the national flags of china and korea and bouquets, the crowds shouted: "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of the fatherland exclamation" "we firmly oppose the revival of japanese militarism by u.s.-japanese reactionaries exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

when chairman kim gyong ryon and the other korean comrades-in-arms, accompanied by comrade fang yi and others, bid the crowds farewell, the railway station resounded with enthusiastic cheers: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation"

present at the railway station were hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy.

Korean Government Delegation Led by Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 19, 1970)

chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading left for shanghai this afternoon by special plane after concluding their friendly visit here. they are being accompanied by li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by chen yu, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, alternate member of the central committee of the c.o.c. and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and more than one thousand revolutionary people in kwangchow.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, was at the airport to see them off.

korean comrades in kwangchow were also present.

kwangchow airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea. the national flags of china and korea fluttered over the airport. the crowds carried red flags as well as streamers inscribed with "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and korea exclamation" and other slogans. when the korean comrades-in-arms arrived at the airport, the crowds waved the national flags of china and korea. some beat drums and gongs and others sang and danced. they cheered at the top of their voices: "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

comrade chong jun taek and the korean government delegation he is leading arrived in kwangchow by special plane from peking yesterday. a banquet was given in their honour yesterday evening by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. comrade chen yu and comrade chong jun taek spoke at the banquet. they expressed the firm determination of the people of china and korea to struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. both expressed the hope that the militant friendship cemented in blood between the people of china and korea would be constantly strengthened and developed and wished chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, excellent health and a long, long life.

during their stay in kwangchow, comrade chong jun taek and the other korean comrades visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao, the pavilion of the blood-sealed friendship between the chinese and korean peoples at the cemetery of the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising and china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair and attended theatrical performances. the korean comrades-in-arms received a warm welcome from the revolutionary people wherever they went.

"Korea-China Friendship Ten-Days" Begins in D.P.R.K.

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 18, 1970)

the "korea-china friendship ten-days" (october 18 to 27) organized by the democratic people's republic of korea to solemnly mark the 20th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war formally begins today.

the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society held a film reception for the occasion at the chollima house of culture this evening. present at the reception were choe yun su, chairman of the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society and minister of finance; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society; chang chol, vice-minister of culture; choe un hyok, major general of the korean people's army.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

the korean colour documentary "the fraternal chinese people's envoy" and the chinese film "strike at the aggressors" were shown at the reception.

US

60,000 Mexican-American Farm Workers Rise in Struggle Against Monopoly Capital's Brutal Rule

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1970)

60,000 mexican-american farm workers in washington state, u.s.a., walked out recently in strong protest against ruthless exploitation and oppression by farm monopoly capital, according to reports reaching here.

this was another large-scale struggle waged by the american farm workers in recent years in successive struggles against the brutal rule of u.s. monopoly capital.

the struggle began at the largest hops grower in the yakima valley, washington state, early september. it swiftly spread to the whole of the valley, with 60,000 mexican-american farmers joining the struggle. a staff member of a local mass organization said, "this valley is exploding. it's spreading all over the valley."

to put down this farm workers struggle, the agricultural capitalists sent armed foremen into the fields to intimidate the workers at the beginning of the strike, ferociously turning hoses on the picketers. the capitalists also worked hand in glove with the reactionary ruling clique to shut down two high schools in an attempt to compel students to work in the fields so as to disrupt the strike struggle. under the powerful repuff of the farm workers, all these schemes were foiled. the farm workers' strike won the support of the broad masses of the local people. an organization was set up by many people in support of the strike and in solidarity with the farm workers' struggle.

the strikers resolutely demanded the right to establish their own organizations, higher pay and a reform of the inhuman treatment.

the struggle of the agricultural workers in the yakima valley is another furious denunciation and powerful protest of the american agricultural workers against the reactionary rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class and the agricultural capitalists.

u.s. agricultural workers are in a very miserable situation in which they are ruthlessly exploited and oppressed. their wages are very low, work is unstable and living conditions are awful. besides, they are deprived of many political rights. according to the u.s. press, during the harvest season every year, there were nearly one million poverty-stricken mexican-american, black and white labourers going to earn a living in michigan and illinois in the north from the southern states of texas, florida, and other places. they brought with them their families and travelled a long way to get jobs with meagre wages on the farms under the agricultural capitalists. it is quite ordinary that in a family of eight all the children over eight or nine years old have to work for the capitalists together with their parents and only the smallest children remain at home. the agricultural workers are housed in one-room plywood cubicles. regardless of the size of the family, there is only one cubicle per family. some capitalists even had the workers live in converted barns where animals were once housed,

where the stench and flies make the approach even unbearable. many agricultural workers are even denied medical treatment and labour protection. many women have miscarriages because of over work. political rights for the agricultural workers are also limited. they are not allowed to set up their own trade unions.

the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class have aroused ever stronger indignation among the american farm workers. in a number of states, the farm workers, particularly the mexican-americans who suffer exploitation and oppression most severely, rose in resistance in succession. the strike launched by more than 25,000 mexican-american farm workers at 55 vineyards in california in the latter half of 1965 won warm response from vineyard workers in other states and the struggle grew in scale. smashing the plots and sabotage of vineyards owners and defying suppression by the reactionary ruling circles, they won victories in august this year after a struggle of about five years. not long ago, the mexican-american farm workers in the san luis valley and center, colorado, went on strike to press their demand for proper political rights and higher wages. their struggle won the support of many mexican-american students.

the rising in repeated struggles of the mexican-american farm workers shows that the broad masses of the american farm workers are also in the midst of a new awakening. they are waging a resolute struggle to resist the brutal rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class.

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CHILEAN SITUATION

From Chile to the Desire To Establish Diplomatic Relations with Peking

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan-pao, October 23, 1970)

Chilean Army Commander-in-Chief Schneider was shot and seriously wounded. The whole country has entered a state of emergency. This is another good deed done by the US Central Intelligence Agency.

This is not a military question; it is a political question. The assassination of the army commander-in-chief was due to the fact that the Chilean army did not act according to US instructions and did not oppose the election of Allende, described as a Leftist, as president.

Allende won the first election, receiving the largest number of votes among the several candidates. But because he failed to obtain sufficient votes, a ballot will be held in Congress tomorrow to decide whether he will become President. According to the latest situation, it is a foregone conclusion that Congress will elect him president.

Allende indicated that internally he would nationalize all big enterprises, thus involving the US investments. He also indicated that he would establish diplomatic relations with new China, North Vietnam and North Korea, and this too runs counter to US policy. So the US is sparing no effort to prevent him from coming to power.

The normal practice is a military coup. But it appears that the Chilean Army has not been convinced. Hence the assassination and the involvement of CIA.

At present, progressive forces in Chile are united in combat, counter-attacking the US intrigues. Tomorrow will be a crucial day.

On the day US secret agents attempted to assassinate Allende, the Chilean Foreign Minister made a speech at the United Nations advocating admission of the new China into the world body. Among Latin American countries outside Cuba, this is a rare voice. The voice calling for establishment of diplomatic relations with the new China cannot but make the US nervous.

The voice calling for establishment of diplomatic relations with the new China has also come from Bolivia. The new government of this country is also inclined to independence and disobeys US instructions.

Similar voice also has come from the Middle East. The Lebanese Prime Minister indicated that the question was under study.

It has come from Italy too. Mutual diplomatic recognition would come soon, it was said.

Then Austria, Belgium.....

* * *

Warning to US-Shots in Chile

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, October 24, 1970)

Today the second ballot for the election of a new Chilean president will be held. This is not only a vital event for Chile itself but also a relatively important one for Latin America.

This event shows one trend: Nationalism which is opposed to US imperialism is raising its head in Latin America.

For many years Chile was no better than a US colony. The small countries in Central America were controlled by the US United Fruit Company; in South America Chile was controlled by the US Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Chile is a well-known copper producing country in the world.

Fifty days ago a Presidential election was held in Chile. Among the three candidates, Allende, described as a Leftist, won the largest number of votes and defeated the other two candidates.

However, according to the Chilean constitution, a presidential candidate must obtain over half of the votes. Although Allende got the upper hand in the first election, he failed to get over half of the votes. For this reason, a new election must be held in Congress, with its members casting their votes for one of the first two candidates.

It is generally expected that Allende is certain to win in this new balloting. This is because his political platform--for instance, politically the carrying out of independent diplomatic activities and economically nationalization of the copper mines--is directed at US imperialism and is therefore welcomed by the people.

US economic influence in Chile has pulled many intrigues in an attempt to topple the new Chilean regime which is about to emerge. The run on various banks in Chile in the recent two months was masterminded by the US.

The banks have not collapsed, but the Army Commander-in-Chief Schneider was shot three times and is now in critical condition.

The fact that the assassination took place on the eve of the second ballot naturally gives one food for thought.

Public opinion in Chile has pointed out that this was a dirty deed done by foreign influences to protect their interests. Everyone knows that this remark was directed at US imperialism.

US imperialism has for long years regarded Latin America as its backyard, but greater changes are taking place there.

The question that has arisen in Chile is decidedly not merely the question of a US monopoly copper mining enterprise.

It shows that US imperialism is being forced to withdraw step by step from Latin America politically and economically.

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KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

Look at Present-Day Asia in the Context of 20 Years Ago

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, October 25, 1970)

On June 25, twenty years ago the US imperialists launched a war of aggression against Korea with three objectives: Gobble up Korea, attack China and occupy Asia.

Four months after the war started the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces on October 25 crossed the Yalu River and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army.

Today is the 20th anniversary of the entry of the Volunteers into Korea. The Chinese and Korean people are jointly commemorating this militant day. A Chinese people's friendship delegation has arrived at Pyongyang on invitation and been given a warm welcome.

The three-year Korean War was concluded with the heroic fighters of Korea and China equipped with inferior weapons defeating US imperialism, the world's No. 1 bully.

This victory shows the world three things. First, the great Korean people who have stood up could not be bullied; second, the great Chinese people who have stood up could not be invaded; and third, the united combat strength of the Korea and Chinese people is invincible.

This victory has vital meaning for the progress of world history. It has exposed the true paper-tiger features of US imperialism which acted arrogantly after the Second World War, inspired the liberation movements of the whole world, and given an impetus to the vigorous development of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The editorial published today by the Jen-min Jih-pao and Chieh-fang-chün Pao gives a very high estimation to the great friendship formed by blood of the Korean and Chinese people, describing it as "a shining example of "internationalism and patriotism."

The editorial of the two papers also advances a very significant view over the question of who helps whom. It says: "If we should talk about aid, in the first place the Korean people helped us."

Such time-tested friendship of sharing the same boat through storms has further developed in the midst of the struggle against US and Japanese reactionaries. And through the exchange of visits of the leaders of the two parties and two governments, our militant friendship and friendly co-operation have been further strengthened.

At present, a new upsurge of the struggle against US imperialism is rising in Asia. However, US imperialism is still carrying out a death-bed struggle and perpetrating every evil deed in various parts of Asia.

Japanese militarism, revived with the support of US imperialism, has ambitions too. It wants not only to fulfill its old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" but also to build a "Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

If the US imperialists and their running dogs dare to rekindle the flames of war in the Korean peninsula before the Korean and Chinese people and the people of Asia, then they will suffer a more crushing defeat than they did more than a decade ago.

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REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Obey Chairman Mao's Word, Resolutely Take the Road of Integration With Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

by

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of Northeast People's University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 9, 1970)

A college professor recounts in the following article how the "master workers" in a factory, to which he was sent to be "re-educated," helped him to change his world outlook while engaged in experiments on a "non-mercuric catalyst."--SCMP Ed.

Note by Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor: Intellectuals can bring their talents and abilities into play in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and make their contribution only by firmly following the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, conscientiously receiving re-education from them, and thoroughly changing their old way of thinking. Comrade T'ang Ao-ch'ing's article convincingly illustrates this truth.

The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The ascension of the working class on the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure under the leadership of their vanguards--the Communist Party--has

created a highly favorable condition for the broad masses of intellectuals in following the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The change of world outlook is a fundamental change." By going to the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers, it is possible for intellectuals to effect such a change. But whether they can effect this change or not depends on whether they sincerely and truly want to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and shift their standpoint truly to the side of the proletariat. If the old practice is not discarded and replaced with the proletarian world outlook, intellectuals will find themselves different from the workers and peasants in viewpoint, stand and feeling. They will not be able to get along with the workers and peasants, and their re-education will be an empty slogan.

Only by striving hard to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the practice of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, by doing the utmost in changing their world outlook, and by reforming, with the proletarian world outlook, the bourgeois kingdom deep in their souls, will intellectuals be able to change themselves so that they are acceptable to the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Comrade T'ang Ao-ch'ing has done just that in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. Therefore he has made progress in the remolding of his world outlook and done something in the service of the people. We suggest that all revolutionary intellectuals and those who want to make revolution seriously read this article.

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The great leader Chairman Mao called on intellectuals long ago to "dedicate themselves to the people in the spirit of self-sacrifice, and closely integrate themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers." Chairman Mao pointed out: "The final line of demarcation between revolutionary, non-revolutionary, and counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether they are willing to and actually integrate themselves with the worker and peasant masses." To go deep among the worker-peasant-soldier masses, become one with them, and remold the world outlook--that is the bright road pointed out by Chairman Mao for intellectuals. All revolutionary intellectuals must take that road.

Before the liberation I had been to a foreign country to study. Cherishing the strong hope of contributing my share to the cause of science of the motherland, I came home early in 1950. Carefully nurtured by the Party and with Mao Tse-tung's thought, I greatly raised my ideological

consciousness. I gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1958. However, because the education I received for a long period of time was the bourgeois education of Europe and America, and after my return to the country I had worked all the time in institutions of higher learning where, poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, I always followed the revisionist road of "three-separation," my bourgeois world outlook was not properly remolded.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao saved me and educated me. The severe criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by the revolutionary masses deeply touched my soul, enabling me to realize that so far as I was concerned, the fundamental question of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and "for whom?" was far from settled.

After the Party rectification and Party building, the Party organization sent me to Factory 103 of Kirin to participate in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and receive re-education from the working class. Practice in the past more than one year has enabled me to realize deeply that I can take the first step of the remolding of my world outlook only by going deep among the worker-peasant-soldier masses, going deep into practical struggle, studying and applying in a living way Mao Tse-tung's thought, and resolutely following the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers.

It Is Necessary To Carry Out Remolding in Thought and Feeling

Having arrived in the factory together with a number of young teachers, I was put in the non-mercuric catalyst experiment workshop, where I took part in scientific experiments together with the workers. The master workers frequently asked me numerous technical and theoretical questions in our experiments on the non-mercuric catalyst.

At the time I thought: "I am an object of 're-education' and have been in 'three-separation' for a long time. I must not make a 'laughing stock' of myself by saying the wrong thing. It is safer to do more physical labor."

Accordingly I engrossed myself in my work the whole day without saying a word. When some technical or theoretical problem arose, I dared not publicly comment on it even though I might have quite mature views about it.

More than one month passed. One day a master worker asked me a question concerning the experiment. I could have told him what I really thought about it at the time, but instead I said to him, "I am here as a primary school pupil. Let me first learn from you." After that although the master workers often asked me questions about the experiment, but I always replied in the same manner politely.

As time went on, the master workers realized that behind my "humility" there was hidden some "fear." In view of my living ideas, they had heart-to-heart talks with me and told me the story of the struggle

between the two classes and two lines in scientific experiment in the factory. They told me how, under Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the technique of using mercury catalysts, which was in use in capitalist countries, was adopted for a long period of time in some chemical production projects, as a result of which many class brothers were poisoned by the mercury and their health was gravely impaired.

For the purpose of removing the danger of mercury poisoning to the workers and at the same time to save an important defense material for the State, the factory began a scientific experiment in 1958 on the use of non-mercuric catalysts. However, owing to obstruction and sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i's agents and reactionary technical "authorities" in the factory, this important scientific research project died a premature death. It was not until after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the seizure of power of production management by the working class that an experimental workshop was specially set up for the project.

The master workers said earnestly, "We hope you will boldly play your role in scientific experiment. We hope you will think of what the working class think, share their anxieties, completely shift your standpoint to their side, and resolutely follow the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers." These words of the master workers touched me deeply, so that I remained in an agitated state for a long time.

Bearing this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "The Three Constantly Read Articles" and "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Chairman Mao pointed out: In order to serve the proletariat, intellectuals "must change and reform their thoughts and feelings. Without such change and reform, nothing can be done well and everything will be out of place."

How affectionate and profound Chairman Mao's words were! What the working class thought of was revolution and the health of their class brothers, but what I thought of was the face of a profession and my own self. Although I donned the worker's overall of Factory 103 and declared to receive re-education properly and follow the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, I never really shared the thoughts of the working class or got together with them. The fundamental question was that I had different class feelings.

One day an overhanging pipe outside the building was frozen. One of the master workers, defying the severe cold of more than 30 degrees below zero, climbed up to the pipe and tried to heat it with hot steam and boiling water. Suddenly there was a loud explosion. The pipe had burst, and jets of acid, hot catalyst liquid spurted on the master worker's head and face. I was frightened out of my wits at the moment, but recovered myself and ran up to him and tried to pull him down. However, disregarding his own danger but showing concern for me, the master worker pushed me aside and continued the fight.

These exemplary actions, showing the concern of the working class for the revolution as a whole, their indifference to personal fame and profit, and their defiance of hardship and death, taught me a profound lesson, so that I could no longer bury myself in my work.

I immediately went to the master worker and confessed to him, saying, "Poisoned by the revisionist line, I also came to this factory on rare occasions in the past. But I was here as a visitor. What I saw were the several modern workshops, and the people I met were the factory manager and the general engineer. I was far removed from the master workers. It was renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i who separated me from the working class. This time I am here to receive re-education from the working class and follow the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. I resolve to reform myself in accordance with the five criteria which all Communist Party members must meet, constantly share the thoughts and anxieties of the working class, and truly serve the interests of the great majority of people of China and the world."

After that I lived and labored together with the master workers. In carrying out scientific experiments, I voluntarily gave my opinion and views and discussed them with the master workers. When I encountered problems, I would consult Chairman Mao's works, and study and conduct discussion and application together with the master workers. I began to link my heart with that of the working class.

When I saw that a medium-size machine used for the experiments frequently broke down, I was worried. I forthwith made suggestions to the master workers and climbed with some workers up a two-storied high steel frame to make alterations to the equipment. Very soon we succeeded in correcting the fault and increasing the efficiency of the experiments.

When I began to experience some slight change in my thoughts and feelings, the master workers said to me encouragingly: "Professor, you have put away your airs and are sincerely receiving re-education. You really eat the same food, wear the same clothes and do the same kind of labor as we workers. Even your heart feels the same as ours."

All this made me realized profoundly that in remolding the world outlook, it was necessary first to thoroughly remold one's thoughts and feelings. Without such remolding, one would be spiritually alienated from the working class and be unable to mix with them although one might be physically together with them. The resolution to follow the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers would be an empty slogan. The remolding of world outlook would be without a class basis.

Shift the Standpoint To the Side of the Proletariat

The scientific experiments went on with increasing intensity. At one time I returned to the university to attend a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class. Upon the conclusion of the study class, I came back to the factory

in high spirits, being fully confident that I could make successful scientific experiments. As soon as I alighted from the car, one of my students, who was receiving re-education in the factory with me, met me and told me that a revolutionary mass criticism against the "foreigner's slave philosophy" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" was being launched in the factory, and that the master workers had put forward the slogan, "Break foreign rules and conventions and kick away the foreign crutches!" The student thought the "foreign crutches" meant me. He said, "Master T'ang, the factory wants to kick away the foreign crutches. Why do you come back here?"

My heart nearly stopped beating when I heard that. That day I dared not go to the workshop. I struggled violently with myself, asking myself repeatedly, "Surely I haven't said anything wrong. Why do they call me foreign crutches?" "If I had known it, I really wouldn't have come back."

Early next morning I went to the workshop with great uneasiness. My anxiety grew as I saw the large-character slogan on the wall, "Down with the foreigner's slave philosophy! Down with the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace!" At that moment one of the master workers came up to me. He greeted me with enthusiasm and told me that the factory, emulating the Oils and Fats Works of Kirin, was taking the road of "independence, self-determination, and regeneration through one's own efforts." He said that the factory was waging a big battle of scientific experiment with revolutionary mass criticism opening the way, and severely criticizing the "foreigner's slave philosophy" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i, and had put forward the heroic slogan, "Down with foreign rules and conventions! Kick away the foreign crutches! Vow to seize a non-mercuric catalyst!"

These words took a load off my mind. I sighed with relief, thinking that "Kick away the foreign crutches" had nothing whatever to do with me. But then I recalled that the master worker in the workers propaganda team had said to me the day before: "You must treat this struggle correctly and stand on the same side as the working class." I thought over things in the past two days again and again, and realized that the problem was a serious one. The first day I stood on the side of the bourgeoisie and regarded myself as "foreign crutches." The next day I believed the "foreign crutches" had nothing to do with me and stood away from the struggle, thus defending the "foreign crutches" in my mind. For the past two days I had not stood on the same side as the working class.

Where was the problem? I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to stand on the side of the popular masses and never on the side of the enemy of the people. This is a question of fundamental stand for a Marxist-Leninist." I recalled that at a revolutionary mass criticism meeting, an old master worker, citing the fact of his being poisoned by mercury, condemned the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In pursuit of higher output and profit, the capitalist roaders and reactionary technical "authorities" did not care whether the workers lived or died in the past. Now, with the working class in power, experiments on non-mercuric catalysts were initiated.

The old master worker said, "Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has made our generation of workers suffer from mercury poisoning. The next generation must not be made to suffer again. We are determined to succeed in finding a non-mercuric catalyst in order to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland."

These words of the master worker went straight to my heart. As a result of my being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, I rarely thought of the needs of the working class and those of the socialist revolution and socialist construction while engaged in scientific research in the past. As a communist, I bitterly regretted I had taken the old road and resolved to break completely away from it.

At that time I looked up and saw Chairman Mao's picture on the wall. I could not but recall the happy moment when I and others were received by the great leader Chairman Mao in Peking on July 31, 1966. On that day our great leader Chairman Mao, though very busy, received scientists from Asian, African, Latin American and Oceanian countries who came to Peking to attend a seminar on physics. As a member of the delegation of Chinese scientists, I had the honor of seeing the red sun of the hearts of the people of the world. I was agitated and greatly moved. It was Chairman Mao's great concern for, and his greatest encouragement and greatest incitement to, scientific workers. Chairman Mao hoped that we revolutionary scientific workers would stand on the side of more than 95 percent of the people of the world and make still greater contributions to the Chinese people and the people of the world. Today, however, I was standing on a side opposite to the working class.

The more I thought about it, the more I realized that I had done wrong to the great leader Chairman Mao and the working class. It all the more roused my strong feeling that I should work for the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people of the whole world. I should stand together with the working class not only to fight against the "foreigner's slave philosophy" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace," but also open fire on the "foreign rules and conventions" and "foreign crutches" in my own head.

Having raised my understanding, I regularly got together with the master workers, severely criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's "foreigner's slave philosophy" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and ceaselessly ridding myself of its remnant poison.

In carrying out scientific research in the past, I selected subjects from foreign documents and literature and was engaged exclusively in "advanced, sophisticated and pioneering" projects. As a result, my work was suspended high in the air. It was not till then that I saw that the direction of my scientific research should be the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers and those of production struggle and revolution. It was not till then that my two feet were on firm ground.

In solving a crucial problem of the experiment on non-mercuric catalysts, the comrades of the scientific experiment sub-team and I, led by the master workers, resolutely kicked aside the "foreign crutches," refused to believe

blindly in foreign books, studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, and stood firmly on the production practice of the workers. With the help of brother units and after a short period of effort, we finally solved the problem of the analysis of resin which had never been documented in foreign literature, and made a breakthrough in the experiment on non-mercuric catalyst, for which we were enthusiastically acclaimed by the master workers.

Practice has enabled me to realize that to work for workers, peasants and soldiers or for the exploiting classes, for the broad masses of the people or for the individual, is the boundary line that divides the proletarian world outlook from the bourgeois world outlook, and that the remolding of world outlook requires a shifting of one's standpoint to the side of the proletariat.

Consciously Destroy Selfishness and Foster Devotion to Public Interests in the Innermost Recesses of the Soul

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Change of world outlook is a fundamental change." I realize that this change is not merely the solution of an ideological problem of a certain aspect and a certain time, but the change of a whole ideological system of a person. The proletarian ideological system may be reduced to a single term, "public interest," while similarly the bourgeois ideological system may be reduced to "self-interest." To change the world outlook radically, it is necessary to strive hard to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to public interest.

There is one thing which I can never forget. During the experiment a master worker suggested to me that if an"active" core could be found in the non-mercuric catalyst system, that would greatly increase output.

With this problem in mind I consulted a voluminous amount of literature and data, and in the end suggested a hypothesis for experiment. I thought theoretically that the hypothesis was completely rational and that a startling "active" core was sure to be found. The master workers said to one another: "The professor has not made any announcement for several months, because he would never disclose anything that was not a sure thing. This time something is bound to come off!" I was secretly very pleased at their confidence, and worked day and night on the experiment in a tense atmosphere. The result, however, was completely disappointing. There was not the least active element, and the "active" core turned out to be a "dead" core! I was utterly bewildered, burnt with anxiety and disappointment. My head was an entangled mass of formulae and chemical elements. I thought of the problem even when I was walking or eating, muttering all the time the name of some chemical compound.

The master workers, noticing my inner contradiction and depressed state, said to me: "Lessons learned in experiments tell us not to go in circles in technology, but more important still, we should make ideological summing-up."

What was my ideological problem?

With this problem in mind I again studied "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Chairman Mao said, "The standpoint of these comrades is still on the side of petty bourgeois intellectuals. Or in a more refined way of putting it, the inner recesses of their soul are still a kingdom of the petty bourgeois intellectuals." Like a golden key, these words of Chairman Mao opened the lock in my mind. They enabled me to realize that failure in experiment was due not merely to technical errors, but more important still, to ideological faults.

Examining my thoughts in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, I found that the innermost recesses of my soul were also a kingdom for bourgeois intellectuals. In that experiment, I thought at first that if the experiment succeeded, it would on the one hand solve an important problem for chemical production in our country and on the other hand show me working a miracle after embarking on the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and give me new prestige. This in essence covered up a "big self-interest" with a "golden signboard." It was a reflection in my mind of Liu Shao-ch'i's poison of the "doctrine of fusion of public interest with private interest."

Bedeviled by my own selfishness and impure thought of seeking fame, and wanting to show off the correctness of my hypothesis, I relied solely on data from foreign literature and believed only in myself. Through some observation of superficial phenomena and fortified by some book knowledge, I thought I had grasped the essence of the matter. That led to the failure of my experiment. So the bourgeois idea of personal fame and profit was the ideological root of my failure.

I realized that like the active core in the catalyst system, there was also an "active core" in my own ideological system. It was "fame," and, like a venomous viper, it entwined itself around me and could not be separated from me like the shadow of my body. For a long time what occupied my thoughts was Newton, Einstein and such foreigners and famous people. I was bent on doing something in science under conditions of socialism, so I might become a famed scientist, winning glory for the motherland and renown for myself. This series of facts showed that the "active core" of "fame" in my ideological system was still quite active.

To find the active core of the catalyst system, it was necessary to destroy the "active core" of the bourgeois ideological system in my mind with Mao Tse-tung's thought, truly integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, emulate the working class, destroy self-interest and foster devotion to public interest, destroy the bourgeois cause and promote the proletarian cause, replace the core of self-interest with the core of public interest, and bring about a radical change in the world outlook. Only by so doing should I truly serve the interests of the majority of the people of China and the world.

Summing up the experience and lesson learned under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought urged me to make revolution in the innermost recesses of my soul. After that I studied together with the master workers the "three constantly read articles" and the new Party Constitution. I guided my actions with the rulers of "completeness" and "thoroughness" and the five standards which a communist must meet. I went to the midst of the masses, listened humbly to the many invaluable views of the master workers on the recent experiment, closely combined my book knowledge with the practical experience of the workers, and experimented again on the question of an active core.

At this time one of the master workers said to me: "Such a thing may have active force, but the problem is that we have not yet found the conditions for generating such an active force."

These words of the master worker greatly enlightened me. I put such a thing in the known catalyst, and its active character was immediately apparent, increasing productivity more than ten times. This made me think naturally of Chairman Mao's teaching, "When it is not combined with practice, the knowledge gained by intellectuals from books is incomplete or very incomplete."

I profoundly realized from this that I must not only receive re-education from the working class politically, but also humbly learn from them in my professional capacity.

In this way I closely integrated myself with the master workers and, after working hard for more than a year, we were able to produce important results in the scientific experiment on non-mercuric catalysts. This series of facts showed that the road of "three separation" which I had taken in the past in my scientific research led only to a cul-de-sac. It not only poisoned the soul of intellectuals, but would also ruin their abilities. Only by completely embarking on the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers would it be possible to enter a broad realm of serving the people.

Looking back at the year when I received re-education from the working class in the factory, I recall the ideological relapses and the contradictions that plagued me in my thoughts. Whenever a contradiction came up, I would consciously study Chairman Mao's works, receive re-education from the working class, and remold my world outlook.

The course of resolution of a contradiction is a course of study and mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a course of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and receiving re-education from the working class. It is also a course of destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to public interest, that is, a course of destroying the bourgeois world outlook and establishing in its stead the proletarian world outlook.

Every time a contradiction is resolved, my way of thinking is raised to a higher level and I advance one step in the long, long road of the remolding of my world outlook. I am determined to listen always to the words of the great leader Chairman Mao and go forward along the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, the road of thoroughly remolding of the world outlook, and the road of continuing revolution until communism is attained!

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Several Points of Understanding on Successful Efforts Toward "Everyday Reading" in Offices

by

the Party branch of the Command Headquarters of a certain Air Navigators Unit of the PLA Air Force

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 14, 1970)

Members of the Party branch of an "air navigators unit" of the PLA air force are made to read Mao's writings everyday. A plan for "everyday reading" is made at the beginning of each month. Objects are set and arrangements made for everyday reading. Examination is frequently carried out, and a summing-up is made at the end of the month.--SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin teaches us, "Chairman Mao's books must be studied every day and applied every day." Starting from the second half of last year, we have grasped the proper handling of an everyday reading program as the primary task of making good preparations against war of aggression, thus stimulating the ideological revolutionization of office personnel and the consolidation of various measures for war preparedness. The comrades said, "An everyday reading program is a treasure allowing a constant comparison in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a direction in the continuance of the revolution and a high fighting spirit in defense of the motherland." On how to handle the program of everyday reading we have the following several points of understanding:

Only By Grasping Well the Attitude Can We Put the System on a Firm Basis

In the past, we were not good at adhering to the system of everyday reading. The Party branch had laid down several rules and believed that only by fixing the time and setting up a system could we handle well the everyday reading program. But as the problem was not solved in the light of the fundamental attitude, a large amount of effort failed to yield great results.

To seek a basic solution of this problem, the Party branch called in succession two Party branch committee meetings and reviewed Vice Chairman Lin's directive, "What attitude should be assumed toward Mao Tse-tung's thought is a problem of vital importance. We are to grasp the problem of attitude toward Chairman Mao and toward Mao Tse-tung's thought." It was realized that in upholding properly the everyday reading system the most

fundamental thing was to grasp well the attitude toward Chairman Mao and toward Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by grasping well the attitude can we put the system on a firm basis. A system governs the time element while an attitude guides the soul. If the problem of attitude is not grasped well a firm basis for everyday reading cannot be laid.

With the problem unearthed, we started with ideology and seriously organized the whole body of personnel within and without the Party to study Vice Chairman Lin's lofty evaluations of the great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to study the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party. We fervently praised and spread the wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao and the unqualified correctness of Mao Tse-tung's thought; vigorously criticized the towering crime of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i who came out against the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the workers, peasants and soldiers; vigorously promoted the practice of recalling class bitterness and national hatred; and vigorously studied Chairman Mao's and Vice Chairman Lin's writings on the revolutionary style of study. This helped to deepen considerably the proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the part of the cadres and fighters.

The comrades said, "Chairman Mao is a big savior to the people of the world. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the root of our life. Conscious perseverance in everyday reading means conscious loyalty to Chairman Mao." "By studying Chairman Mao's books everyday we can never go astray. By studying Chairman Mao's works every day, we can stay clear-minded and clear-eyed everyday."

Those comrades who in the past stressed the characteristics of an office also came to realize deeply that "a comparison between a command headquarters and a company involved a world of difference where conditions are concerned but not the least difference where the problem of putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command is concerned. If an office has a peculiar feature, it is that in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought it should set a good example for the company."

A deeper proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought makes for a heightened awareness and thus a mass consciousness in following the everyday reading system. A high standard and a rigorous demand set, the comrades looked for the various manifestations marking the failure to carry out the everyday reading program on a firm basis, and worked out tried-and-true measures. Now, everyone had achieved the aim of bearing up under the great pressure of tasks, holding on without letting study be excluded from a tight work schedule and making up for the lost study time at night if day time has been taken up with day-shift duties. All along they had persisted in everyday reading with very good results achieved.

Only By Grasping Well the Leadership Can the Masses Be Led Well

To do a good job in everyday reading, we further energetically promoted the exemplary or leading role of leadership cadres. Some Party branch

leadership members failed to follow firmly an everyday reading routine and yet they at times directed an attack against others. Some comrades also said that an office being marked with a large staff of cadres, a high cultural standard, the existence of a large number of Party members and a strong reading capacity, an everyday reading program could be made successfully by relying solely on "consciousness" and "private reading." For this reason, they did not energetically lead in everyday reading, throwing the mass study effort into a state of anarchy.

The masses commented that a leadership cadre being a failure himself in following firmly an everyday reading routine, how could he lead us in everyday reading? The mass criticism gave the Party branch a great education and made them realize that to further improve the effort at everyday reading, they must first pay attention to the everyday effort of a leader at reading; otherwise the mass everyday reading effort cannot be consolidated.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "With the political line defined, the cadres become the decisive factor," we launched on various occasions from July last year Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes with the participation of Party branch backbone cadres and leadership cadres; repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and Vice Chairman Lin's writings on giving prominence to politics and the "four firsts"; and mobilized the masses to launch assessment activities connected with the consolidation of the daily-study effort of leading cadres, with an assessment made every term. The assessment focuses on such points are: (1) What is one's attitude toward Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought? (2) What is one's style of study about linking theory with practice? (3) What is the exemplary role of a leading cadre in everyday reading?

A process of study and mass assessment made for a further heightening of the leadership cadres' consciousness of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and an understanding of the great significance of a leading role being placed by leadership cadres under a new situation in consolidating the everyday reading effort and in making a success of ideological revolutionization. Their consciousness of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought considerably strengthened, they said with pride, "One old in age should be red in thinking; one with experience should earn new merits." "Chairman Mao's books should be read everyday and a ceaseless effort made toward fighting self and repudiating revisionism."

Over the past half year, 16 leadership cadres had played a leading role in discussion and application at general meetings. To stimulate the ideological revolutionization of leadership cadres, we further insisted on calling every three months a discussion-application meeting at the deputy section chief level and above and citing a typical example at every discussion-application meeting.

Their consciousness of daily study strengthened, the leadership cadres further strengthened leadership over everyday reading, achieving the aim of letting not a month go by without a plan, a demand, an arrangement,

an inspection, a summing-up and a discussion-assessment, and grasping everyday reading as the first order of the day. The first talk some leadership cadres had with the newly transferred cadres was about the great significance of everyday reading and a briefing on the Party branch's everyday reading measures. The first thing they mentioned was that no matter how busy one is he cannot forget about everyday reading. For the everyday reading program of those comrades travelling on business, the leadership at various levels achieved the aim of a study assignment being given at the time of leaving and an inspection made after one's return to the team. With deep feelings, the comrades said, "For the consolidation of an office's everyday reading program the key lies in tackling those who can lead. With the leadership taking the lead, the masses will follow things up with vim and vigor."

Only By Grasping Well Typical Examples Can We Give a Push to the Whole

For office personnel who had to travel frequently on business, worked on too many shifts, had a widely distributed staff, were frequently transferred to the lower levels and had plentiful work of a temporary nature, many difficulties existed in daily study in regard to such aspects as organization of the leadership, study methods, an arrangement of time schedules, etc.

With these problems in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's teachings such as "We must grasp well typical examples," and "Any leadership personnel who fail to draw concrete experience from individual personnel and individual incidents of individual lower-level units cannot give universal guidance to all the units." We came to realize that the core of the problem lay in the general practice of launching a number of publicity campaigns without giving play to the role of typical examples.

Therefore, the Party branch earnestly changed its leadership style and improved its methods of leadership. Bearing in mind the five "excesses" hampering the everyday reading of office personnel, it penetrated deep into realities to make investigations and studies. By groping from one unit to another, seeking solutions from one problem to another, consolidating the study effort from one person to another and mobilizing the masses to put forward ideas and think out methods, it drew concrete experience from individual units and individual incidents to guide the whole situation.

After a course of repeated practice, they first summed up and popularized the experience of a certain area in "How to handle everyday reading in an organized, planned and well-led way." The method used mainly called for a revealing of one's thoughts and the fixing of articles to be studied at the beginning of the month, a supervision over an inspection in the middle of the month, and a discussion on application and an assessment in application at the end of the month. The leadership of the area achieved the aim of "two inspections" and "three familiarities," i.e., a daily inspection of whether the time for everyday reading was firmly grasped in hand and a constant inspection of one's progress and his notes, and familiarity with

what problems every comrade had in mind in study every month, familiarity with what articles were being studied, and familiarity with the results of study. This raised everyday reading to a new level, overcoming the previous situation of the leadership being not clear about how many pages have been turned and which part was being taken up in everyday reading. Various sections were enabled to carry out the everyday reading program in an organized, planned and well-led manner.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," and in line with the conditions of various sections in the development of the everyday reading effort, the Party branch called in succession four general meetings, enabling five units of different nature to introduce their new experience and exchange understanding about the firm implementation of Vice Chairman Lin's 30-character guideline on the study of Chairman Mao's works. Thus was solved the problem of persisting in everyday reading under different conditions.

Facts show that through creating typical examples, an impetus is given to exemplary units and a push to the backward one. In the past, the everyday reading program of a certain unit was known as a "big old difficult problem." After learning from the advanced experience of a small car squad calling for "studying where our driving brings us to and applying such things as we have written on paper," they received a profound education. They said, "The problem lies not in conditions but in thinking." Thereafter, they pooled the wisdom and energy of the masses in a determination to put their everyday reading program on a firm basis. Under different conditions, they adopted different methods, persevering in everyday reading. This gave an effective push to ideological revolutionization.

We not only paid attention to grasping the experience of a unit but also made a point of getting a firm grip on typical examples among various personnel who persevered in everyday reading and everyday application with problems in mind. Cited were eleven typical examples including section chiefs, veteran staff officers and new fighters in various fields. An effective boost was given to the consolidation of the everyday reading program. Emerging was a situation marked by an emulation in study and in overtaking and helping each other. The aim of the emulation was to see who was really learning something and who was learning a little more and doing a little better." The comrades said, "The Party branch's grasping of typical examples enables us to have an example in everyday reading emulation and a direction in study."

Only By Grasping Well the Study Style Can We Obtain Concrete Results

An office has a relatively large staff of intellectuals. Poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, some comrades lacked the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice and often had much to talk about without doing much. Therefore, though the time for everyday reading had been made available on a firm basis yet no marked results were achieved.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, ".....The problem of the study style is one of unusual importance and one of primary importance," the Party branch organized the whole body of comrades to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's "The Style of Party Rectification," "Reform Our Study" and other brilliant works and Vice Chairman Lin's 30-character guideline on the study of Chairman Mao's works. The Party branch fully aroused the masses in a constant effort to rectify the study style and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism against arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i. Meanwhile, it launched a mass emulation in study in application and in discussion. This enabled everyone to realize that the main evil stemming from a separation of theory from practice was the fear of getting oneself involved in revolution and that a reluctance to revolutionize oneself was a manifestation of less than pure Party character. Thus was heightened everyone's consciousness of studying Chairman Mao's works and directing intense efforts to "application."

An office staff officer, a university student, felt that it was to no purpose for a staff officer to run about. He could not put his mind to his job. Such a living idea he had brought to light several times but all along he had made little progress. After a vigorous grasping of the study style, he associated his problems with a repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "All we do is to serve the people," and vigorously fought "self." His consciousness of continuing the revolution raised to a higher level, he said, "To liberate the whole of China, the Red Army marched 25,000 li in a single northern expedition against the Japanese. To vanquish imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and liberate the whole mankind, we are willing to stay on the march throughout our lives."

Successful holding of discussion-application meetings is a good method for developing the revolutionary study style and handling properly the everyday reading program. Starting from last year, we insisted on meeting of the section every month, a meeting of the Party branch every term and such meetings as were justified at any time by the discovering of good men and good deeds. We launched such activities as assessment (an assessment of results in study, application and discussion at every meeting), setting forth reasons (setting forth in a big way the reasons why the proper holding of discussion-application meetings has a stimulating effect on "application") and emulation (an emulation to find out the gaps between comrades in discussion and application). This further fostered the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice.

Through the establishment of a revolutionary study style, good men and good deeds in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought surged forward in an endless stream, the fruitful results in everyday reading becoming more and more prominent. The comrades were determined to turn the "three constantly read articles" into part of their souls, judge their actions to see whether they were loyal or disloyal and learn a little and apply a little. Guided by such as a yardstick, they examined the practical results of everyday reading.

A new fighter turned to Chairman Mao's works for an answer whenever he came upon a problem. Once he had a severe cold but he persevered in the everyday reading routine. Before he got well, he vied to take up duties at

the airport. His feet swollen with cold, his hands chapped with cold, he stuck it out without a word of complaint or a moan of pain. He said, "In making revolution we must suffer. What we suffer for the people is suffering that gives sweetness; what we suffer for the revolution is suffering that gives happiness. The greater the suffering the stronger our will, the greater the suffering the greater the redness our hearts will show. To emancipate the whole mankind I am ready to take even greater suffering and do even more tiring work."

Elevation of the ideological revolutionization of the comrades to a higher level gave a push to the revolutionization of work. Meanwhile, the tremendous change wrought in the style of the office stimulated various tasks in war preparedness.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Whoever sees only the aspect of success and not the aspect of shortcomings is not liable to be good at fighting for the realization of the Party's tasks." That our command headquarters can score some achievements in everyday reading is a result of the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Hereafter, we must further lift still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, propagate achievements, overcome shortcomings and further enhance our consciousness of continuing the revolution to make a success of the everyday reading program for offices.

* * *

PLA Firmly and Victoriously Advances Along Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line on Army Building

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

this year is the 41st anniversary of the publication of "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party" (the kutien meeting resolution) personally drawn up by our great leader chairman mao, the 10th anniversary of the publication of "the resolution of the enlarged session of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party concerning the strengthening of the political and ideological work in the army" drawn up under vice-chairman lin's guidance and approved by chairman mao, and the 10th anniversary of the launching of the "four-good" company movement (note one).

members of the general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence of the chinese people's liberation army and the headquarters of the various services and arms of the p.l.a., and commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in various parts of the country have repeatedly studied the two resolutions and conscientiously summed up their experience in using great mao tsetung thought to educate the people and build up the people's army. they reviewed the tremendous achievements they had made under the guidance of the two resolutions. rejoicing over their victories, the commanders and fighters reviewed the glorious fighting course our army had traversed. with deep feelings, they shouted: "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" they said that in the past ten years mao tsetung thought had been spread throughout the army on an unprecedented scale, the whole army had greatly raised its consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and it had greatly promoted its revolutionization and militancy.

the kutien meeting resolution pointed out the orientation for the building of our army and laid the foundation for the army's political work. it is a great programme for building the party and the army. the 1960 resolution of the enlarged session of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee carried forward the tradition of the kutien meeting resolution. it is a new milestone on the road of our army's advance.

under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant proletarian line on army building and vice-chairman lin's great call "we must really master mao tsetung thought", the great mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has surged ahead throughout the army in the past ten years. "four-good" companies have emerged everywhere and people's mental outlook has changed profoundly. "study chairman mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions" has become the guide for action of all cadres and fighters. a great number of advanced persons and units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have emerged in the army. both battle-seasoned commanders and new recruits have strengthened their determination to follow chairman mao closely in continuing the revolution and made it their revolutionary goal to attain communism, the most magnificent cause of mankind.

mao tsetung thought has nurtured a great number of new people imbued with communist spirit. among those who have

distinguished themselves in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought are:

exemplary individuals serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" represented by lei feng, the great communist fighter; liao chu-chiang, feng fu-sheng and huang tsu-shih, activists well known in the whole army for their living study and application of mao tsetung thought; and the "red ninth company, a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works";

staunch fighters fearing neither hardship nor death represented by wang chieh, ouyang hai, mai hsien-teh, liu ying-chun and nien szu-wang, and the heroic collectives represented by the "hard-bone sixth company";

models that have always preserved the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and plain living -- "the good eighth company on nanking road", "the tenth company of the engineering corps on snowstorm-swept highlands which is boundlessly loyal to chairman mao" and "the steeled eighth company on the south china sea front", and the "model cadre in showing love for the soldiers" wang yu-chang;

advanced individuals and collectives heroically safeguarding chairman mao's revolutionary line with men ho, li wen-chung, "the model platoon in helping the left and cherishing the people" and li chuan-chou as representatives;

heroic fighters in the great struggle to defend the socialist motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat represented by combat heroes sun yu-kuo, shu chi-cheng and lo kuang-hsien, and the "heroic aviation squadron" with astounding exploits, the "vanguard sea vessel" that has struck terror into the hearts of the enemy, and the "model company in political work in defending the frontiers", the "red frontier guards on the plateau", the "model company in cherishing the people" and the "iron and steel transportation squad on the szechwan-tibet line;

advanced units in supporting the left represented by the p.l.a. unit 8341; and

exemplary units on the fronts of scientific research, cultural and educational work and health work represented by the "advanced health section serving the people whole-heartedly".

the surging mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, the adherence to the "four firsts" (note two), the fostering of the "three-eight" working style (note three), the practice of democracy in the political, economic and military fields, and the movement to create "four-good" companies, have greatly promoted the revolutionization and militancy of the army and further strengthened preparedness against war ideologically, organizationally and materially.

the brilliant achievements over the past ten years have made the commanders and fighters understand better: chairman mao's proletarian line on army building is the life-blood of our army. the revolution must not depart from chairman mao's correct line. as long as we are guided by the correct line, we have everything and are able to advance from victory to still greater victories.

chairman mao teaches: "correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle."

the two resolutions are the outcome of the victories of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building over the bourgeois military line. the ten years of implementing the two resolutions were full of struggles between the two kinds of thinking on army building and the two military lines. while summing up the experience in using mao tsetung thought to educate people and build the army, many army commanders and fighters have made deep-going revolutionary mass criticism. they deeply understand that the struggle between the two lines in the army lies in whether to give prominence to politics or to military affairs. the essence of the struggle is whether to apply the proletarian world outlook or the bourgeois world outlook to army building.

the commanders and fighters of the "red second company of steel", of which vice-chairman lin was the commander during the revolutionary struggle on the chingkang mountains, and those of the fifth company of an army unit, a pace-setting "four-good" company of the peking p.l.a. units, said with deep emotion: "our experience in struggle proves that we grasp the fundamental thing when we keep a firm hold on the education of people with mao tsetung thought. if we depart from that we will deviate from chairman mao's line on army building."

through study and summing-up, the commanders and fighters have acquired an even deeper understanding of vice-chairman lin's great call "we must really master mao tsetung thought" and his instruction "of all things, the primary one is to educate people with mao tsetung thought". they recognize that the most fundamental content of the two resolutions is to use mao tsetung thought to educate, train and transform people and this is the fundamental guarantee that our army will always advance along chairman mao's line on army building. the commanders and fighters of the unit to which the late comrade men ho, "good cadre boundlessly loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line", belonged have concluded, from comrade men ho's life-time devotion to valiantly defending chairman mao's revolutionary line, that the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines does not emerge spontaneously. they declare: "mao tsetung thought scientifically reflects the objective laws of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. only when one acts as comrade men ho did, arms oneself with mao tsetung thought and fosters a proletarian world outlook which upholds devotion to the public can one do patrol and guard duty well and fight well for chairman mao's revolutionary line, and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line all one's life."

with problems related to the struggle between the two lines in mind, the commanders and fighters of many army units study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way to conscientiously remould their world outlook and have made every effort to raise their consciousness in defending and carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the commanders and fighters of the "red ninth company, a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works" have acted in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in order to have a real grasp of marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." in their work of "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training), they apply the method of seeking problems related to the struggle between the two lines, finding out their causes in people's world outlook, looking for solutions from chairman mao's works and testing what they have learned in struggle. in this way they combine the remoulding of

the subjective world with the transformation of the objective world. as a result, they have promoted both the work of "three supports and two militaries" and their ideological revolutionization and trained group after group of staunch fighters who are conscious of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

through analysis of typical incidents in the struggle between the two lines and study of chairman mao's relevant instructions, the commanders and fighters of many units have deepened the revolutionary mass criticism of the reactionary fallacies spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionists peng teh-huai and lo jui-ching. they combine the criticism of revisionism with the fight against self and make revolution in the depth of their souls. this has helped them greatly raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the fighters say: "if we want to keep sober-minded on the question of the struggle between the two lines and be good fighters boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, it is imperative to explain chairman mao's line on army building constantly and repeatedly, criticize the bourgeois military line constantly and repeatedly and take the initiative to combat the non-proletarian ideas in our heads every day.

in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the commanders and fighters in the army have repeatedly studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his philosophic writings. they have launched fierce attacks on bourgeois "self" and fostered proletarian devotion to the public. they have relentlessly criticized the bourgeois idealist and metaphysical views, energetically fostered the proletarian dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist points of view and combated all non-proletarian ideas that interfered with the implementation of chairman mao's correct line. they have worked untiringly to temper themselves into good cadres and fighters boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line.

party committee members of a division, an advanced collective of the p.l.a. shenyang units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, always keep in mind chairman mao's great teaching "with victory, certain moods may grow within the party -- arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living." with materialist dialectics of "one divides into two" as their weapon, they often analyze themselves and take the path they have covered as the first step in a 10,000-li long march. they make great efforts to remould their world outlook, spending much time with fighters in the companies and studying and applying mao tsetung thought with them in a living way. they help the company cadres apply mao tsetung thought to leading soldiers, firmly grasp the work for "four-good" companies and keep studying new problems and accumulating new experience. all this has enhanced the ideological revolutionization of the party committee and the revolutionization of the army units. they say: "the life of a communist is one of fighting. only if he studies hard, remolds himself hard and practises hard all his life can he take firm strides ahead along chairman mao's correct line."

members of the party committee of an artillery division, an advanced collective of the peking units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, take as maxim chairman mao's great teaching on learning from the masses that "only by being their pupil can he be their teacher."

in the course of leading the masses in carrying out chairman mao's new instructions, they consciously remould themselves, modestly learn from the masses, find out their shortcomings in understanding chairman mao's instructions and trace the cause to their own world outlook. then they tell what is on their minds to the masses and combat self and thus step up the revolutionization of their thinking.

inspired by the spirit of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, in the continued deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commanders and fighters are determined to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness. they have pledged to make greater efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they will study chairman mao's philosophic works more conscientiously and use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought consciously to remould their world outlook. they are resolved to continue to carry out in a deep-going way the resolutions of the kutien meeting and the 1960 enlarged session of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and firmly grasp and strengthen the work of preparedness against war, so as to make greater contributions to strengthening the revolutionization and militancy of our army, defending our great socialist motherland and further consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

note one. "four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

note two. the "four firsts" means:

1. as between man and weapons, giving first place to man;

2. as between political and other work, giving first place to political work;

3. as between ideological and routine tasks in political work, giving first place to ideological work;

4. in ideological work as between ideas in books and living ideas current in people's minds, giving first place to living ideas currently in people's minds.

note three. the "three-eight" working style:

the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics;

the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

South China Autonomous Hsien Takes on New Look

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 21, 1970)

great progress has been made in revolution and production in an autonomous county on the tayao mountain in central kwangsi, south china. this is due to the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

the people of yao nationality in this region suffered cruel oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries and the yao exploiting classes before liberation. they lived worse than beasts of burden. the more than 30,000 industrious and brave people of yao nationality were emancipated under the leadership of chairman mao after liberation and became masters of their land. they set up a yao autonomous county. they have strong proletarian affection for the great leader chairman mao and have undertaken a vigorous mass campaign to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. this has brought profound changes in people's mental outlook, and in production, culture and education.

brilliant portraits of chairman mao are to be found in every home in the county's 400 and more villages. everybody has a copy of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung". every village runs mao tsetung thought study classes. the poor and lower-middle peasants assiduously study chairman mao's works and disseminate mao tsetung thought. there are many activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. more than 800 of them were elected to meetings of activists at the county, administrative and autonomous regional levels.

an old poor peasant named chao chin-lu, a member of the liu hsiang commune, worked in the old society for a landlord for sixty years and was bitterly exploited and oppressed. he has studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles with other commune members since 1965. he made up his mind to model himself after the heroes described in these works. he is keen on doing more work for the collective so as to contribute more to the revolution. apart from fulfilling the tasks assigned him, he reclaims land for the collective whenever he has time. he was elected a study activist at both the county and administrative regional levels and his two sons are activists at the county level. one of his grandsons is the secretary of the brigade party branch and chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee. he attended the conference of militia study activists held by the people's liberation army kwangchow units and was sent to peking last year to take part in the national day celebrations. he had the great joy of seeing the great leader chairman mao. chao chin-lu's great grandson is a "three-good" primary school pupil. when people talk about his family, they say: "mao tsetung thought has nurtured the four generations in chao chin-lu's family exclamation"

the poor and lower-middle peasants on the tayao mountain are loyal to chairman mao and follow him closely in advancing along the socialist road.

when the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up an evil trend in 1956 to slash back the number of agricultural co-operatives, the handful of class enemies on tayao mountain tried to create trouble too. at that time, chao ten-chin, a communist and a group leader of poor peasants in kaolan village came to the fore. along with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members,

he recalled the past misery in contrast to their present happy life. he said: "chairman mao calls on us to take the road of collectivization. but some people want to disband our co-operative. we will never agree." the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we will firmly follow chairman mao's teachings and take the bright road of collectivization he pointed out." chao teh-chin led the poor and lower-middle peasants in beating back the evil trend.

liu shao-chi's agents in kwangsi clamoured in 1965 that trees but not grain should be grown on the tayao mountain, with the state supplying food grain. chao teh-chin and other cadres of the production team firmly opposed this counter-revolutionary revisionist line which was contrary to chairman mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". they said that they should rely on their own efforts and should not lean on the state for grain. they once again adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line and were advancing victoriously along the road of socialism.

since the ninth national party congress they have held still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and firmly carried out chairman mao's great principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle". they have reclaimed the mountainside and added four hectares of farmland. they have also carried out scientific farming in accordance with the "eight-point charter" (see note), moving from single-crop rice to double cropping. per hectare yield has risen from around two tons to over six tons. the team now has surplus grain and becomes a county red banner in learning from tachai.

one hundred and twenty outstanding collectives in learning from tachai have come forward in the county. the steep tayao mountain has terraced fields. the county has more than 20 small hydro-electric power stations and many mountain villages have electric lighting. there are over 5,200 medium and small irrigation ditches on the mountain that ensure stable yields irrespective of dry spells or excessive rains on 1,600 hectares of farmland formerly at the mercy of nature. the county's total grain output in 1969 was at least 30 per cent higher than before the great cultural revolution. early rice output this year was 27 per cent higher than in 1969, setting a new record.

the county has set up more than 200 medium and small agricultural machinery, chemical, and fertilizer plants and pharmacies. the yao people have their first generation of workers.

the tayao mountain had not a single highway nor medical institution before liberation. now it has five highways, a county hospital, people's commune clinics and production brigade health centres. every village has "barefoot doctors". there were only a few primary schools which served sons and daughters of the exploiting classes in the past. every village now has a primary school or a teaching centre and people's communes have junior middle schools and the county has a senior middle school.

note: the "eight-point charter" means soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Machine-Building Industry Makes New Progress

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 20, 1970)

shanghai's machine-building industry has rapidly raised its productive capacity and is turning out more complete sets of machinery. it adheres to the principle of sumultaneously developing big, medium and small enterprises and combining indigenous and modern methods and of bringing all positive factors into play. thereby it makes important contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the various departments of the city's machine-building industry have produced many new products and materials and introduced many new techniques and technological processes in the past year. the workers themselves have designed and produced many important new products, including 120-ton pure oxygen top blown converters, electronically controlled machine tools, big crank shaft grinders, high precision lead-screw lathes, universal precision grinders with accuracy to one-thousandth of a millimetre, 4,000-ton horizontal pressing and casting machines, 45 h.p. tractors, high-power gas turbines, new-type a.c. motors and high current water-cooled silicon-controlled rectifiers. they have applied new techniques including electronics, fluidics, pneumatic and hydraulic pressure, as well as new technological processes with no or only little cutting, including cold extrusion, precision forging, precision casting, powder metallurgy and plastics substitution. the machine-building industry as a whole has been raised to a new level technically.

both total output value and output of major products by shanghai machine-building plants this year to date are considerably greater than for the corresponding period of last year. the consumption of raw materials, fuel and electricity is much lower. a large number of machines for farming, drainage and irrigation and plant protection have been produced in support of agriculture.

chairman mao teaches: "we must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall not be able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. but the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium enterprises."

in the course of developing the machine-building industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results, shanghai has firmly carried out the principle of simultaneously developing small, medium and big enterprises. big enterprises are the major force while small and medium ones complement them with a division of labour and coordination among the big, medium and small enterprises. this gives full play to the special features of various enterprises, tapping the potential of man-power and equipment. the machine-building industry is expanding rapidly under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the machine-building enterprises have made many technical changes. many big plants have criticized the fallacy that the equipment and work processes could not be changed.

they have improved old equipment and raised the level of production greatly. a number of small and medium enterprises have also made progress in production through technical transformation. the shanghai heavy machinery plant, which turns out metallurgical equipment, has made many pieces of special equipment while renovating old ones. its productive capacity has been at least doubled and it is playing it's leading role better. the shanghai hsinchien machinery plant was formerly a small ship repair works. by utilizing existing equipment and tapping the potential, it has become in a few years an enterprise turning out big metallurgical equipment with little state investment.

following chairman mao's great teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, the revolutionary workers set about improving products. they roundly criticized liu shao-chi's doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, his slavish comprador philosophy and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as well as all kinds of other wrong ideas. this roused their spirit of daring to think and act and their creativeness. many plants now turn out new lighter products of higher precision. the shanghai switch factory organized a three-in-one technical innovations group consisting of workers, cadres and technicians with workers as the backbone to improve its products. in a short period, the plant trial-produced a technically advanced 220,000 high-voltage circuit-breaker that consumes less oil and other materials. they recently trial-produced an oil-less circuit-breaker by displaying the spirit of continuing the revolution. this is a new contribution to china's rapidly developing electrical apparatus industry. the shanghai chemical machinery plant was assigned the production of three and a half times as many small centrifugal machines for producing chemical fertilizer as it turned out last year. the workers were full of high revolutionary zeal and made better use of the potential. they took only one month to trial-produce a new-type of advanced centrifugal machine and put it into serial production.

the machine-building workers started with indigenous methods, applied indigenous and modern methods simultaneously and constantly improved the indigenous methods. they made a big amount of equipment on their own, thus spurring the high-speed development of the machine-building industry. at the beginning of this year, nine small works producing machine parts in shanghai designed and made 116 pieces of equipment in just three months. with this equipment they set up a production line for an important product so that serial production could start speedily. the shanghai "july 1" tools plant could make only nails before the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the course of the cultural revolution, it has made 148 pieces of special-purpose equipment and more than 800 sets of dies, chucks and other tools by methods of its devising and without asking the state for any money. in addition, it has worked out new production lines and put machine tools and various types of precision dies and other tools into serial production.

PIG RAISING

Shanghai Outskirts and Kiangsu Province Raise More Pigs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

the villages around shanghai and in kiangsu province have made rapid progress in pig-raising under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

there was an average of one pig per capita on the outskirts of shanghai last year. the first half of this year showed an increase of 17.7 per cent compared with the same period in 1969.

with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai for holding back pig-raising. the peasants want to raise more pigs in the interest of the revolution. the four swineherds of the shukuang production brigade of sungchiang county constantly look for ways to increase the number of pigs and now tend an average of 185 pigs each. they said: "every additional pig we raise means another contribution to the chinese and the world revolution."

the revolutionary committees at all levels have mobilized the masses to breed pigs scientifically. they are selecting and raising good breeds and improving the breeds in an all-round way and have made achievements. the 17,300 sows in shanghai county are all "shanghai white pigs" which grow rapidly and yield more pork. the sheshan commune of sungchiang county has popularized a good breed with growth rate 30 per cent higher than other breeds available in the area.

veterinary work on the outskirts of shanghai has made big progress. the counties and people's communes have a contingent of veterinarians composed mainly of poor and lower-middle peasants. all communes have veterinary centres and production teams have disease prevention workers. the mass movement to prevent pig diseases has sharply reduced the incidence.

the revolutionary committees in the kiangsu rural areas made energetic efforts to develop pig-raising in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "all co-operatives should include pig-raising in their plans and likewise, the provinces, administrative regions, counties and districts should have their own plans." the number of pigs has steadily increased over the years. the increase for the first half of this year was eight per cent above the same period in 1969.

kiangsu province acts on the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and has mobilized the masses to build sheds, raise fodder crops and prevent swine diseases by their own efforts. the commune members use catch-cropping and inter-cropping to raise fodder grass on farm land. they also grow water weeds. they save grain and fodder by improving feeding methods and using many kinds of fermented feed with a high sugar content.

there are many revolutionized swineherds in the kiangsu countryside. they make a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", raise pigs for the revolution and have achieved good results in their work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Printing Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking After Friendly Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

the seven-member delegation of the chinese printing workers led by chang miao-yu, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking foreign language printing house, returned to peking by plane today after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned li lien-ching, chiang shou-yi and wang tao-sen.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was also present at the airport.

when the chinese printing workers' delegation left tirana for home by plane on the 14th, it was given a warm send-off at the airport by misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; siri carcani, director of the first department of the albanian ministry of foreign affairs; najri hoxha, director of the "minal duri" printing house; ymer minxhozi, editor-in-chief of the magazine "new albania"; and alqi kristo, deputy director of the "naim frasheri" publishing house.

also present at the airport was lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tirana.

during its stay in albania, the chinese delegation visited factories, enterprises, agricultural co-operatives and cultural establishments in the districts of tirana, shkodra, dibra, durres, berat, fieri and gjirokaster. wherever it went, the delegation received from the albanian comrades-in-arms extremely warm welcome and hospitality which showed the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania.

Albanian Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Conclude Visit to Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 19, 1970)

the albanian men's and women's basketball teams left changsha for peking by plane this evening after concluding their visit to hunan province.

the albanian comrades-in-arms today made a special visit to shaoshan, birthplace of our great leader chairman mao. they received a warm welcome from the people there. during their visit to chairman mao's former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it, they extolled chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and hailed the great victories

of mao tsetung thought. the albanian comrades-in-arms posed for photographs in front of chairman mao's former residence and wrote in the visitors' book.

the albanian basketball teams arrived in changsha from kwangchow by train on the 16th. the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. comrade li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and comrade gani kege, leader of the albanian basketball teams, spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and sportsmen of china and albania would grow constantly and wished chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, good health and longevity.

the albanian basketball teams held friendly exhibition matches in changsha with the hunan men's and women's basketball teams, the chekiang men's basketball team and the kwangsi women's basketball team. the thrilling exhibitions won hearty applause from the spectators.

during their stay in changsha, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the places where chairman mao engaged in revolutionary activities in his youth -- the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang (the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party) and the hunan sea education college. the albanian comrades-in-arms received a warm welcome from the masses wherever they went.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Opens in Ceylon

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 20, 1970)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened in colombo on october 16.

the exhibition was sponsored by the ceylon-china friendship association. it was declared open by f.r. dias bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs, who praised china's achievements made in the spirit of self-reliance.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, was present on the occasion and made a speech.

the exhibition was warmly received by the ceylonese people since it opened. many wrote enthusiastic remarks in the visitor's book to express their love and respect for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and mao tsetung thought. they attributed china's achievements to the correct leadership of chairman mao and wished chairman mao a long, long life. one youth wrote: "the chinese people have made great achievements because they act upon mao tsetung thought."

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Military Delegation of Friendship Visits PLA Units, Militia Unit on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

the military delegation of friendship from the people's republic of the congo led by major joachim yhombi-opango, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, vice-chairman of the permanent commission of the c.p.l. central committee in the army and commander of the army garrisoned in brazzaville, visited in the past few days a unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, a p.l.a. air force unit and chiaochuanghu, a village on peking outskirts which is noted for the tunnel warfare the local militia waged against the japanese aggressors during the anti-japanese war. the distinguished congolese guests were given a warm welcome by the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

when the congolese guests arrived at the unit of the p.l.a. peking units and the p.l.a. air force unit, the commanders and fighters, beating drums and gongs, shouted at the top of their voices: "salute to the congolese people exclamation" "we firmly support the congolese people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african peoples exclamation" and other slogans.

major joachim yhombi-opango and the other distinguished guests from the congo visited, from the 16th to the 18th, a unit of the p.l.a. peking units in the company of chang nan-sheng and tseng shao-tung, leading members of the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison. han lien-chieh, a leading member of this unit, told them about the fighting course of the unit's growth under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building. the guests visited a company's revolutionary cultural room and barracks. they visited the unit's agricultural and side-line production base, health section and arms and trucks repair shops. they also watched a military show given by the fighters and attended a revolutionary theatrical performance given by the fighters' amateur troupe of the unit's mao tsetung thought propaganda team and had cordial conversations with the cadres and fighters. the distinguished guests also went to a people's commune in the vicinity of the barracks of this unit and worked and talked together with the commune members and the p.l.a. fighters who were there helping the commune members with autumn harvesting.

major joachim yhombi-opango and the other distinguished guests from the congo visited a unit of the p.l.a. air force on the 19th in the company of chang chien-kun and tseng shao-tung, who are leading members of the p.l.a. air force and the p.l.a. peking garrison respectively. the distinguished guests were shown chinese-made fighter craft and visited an exhibition on the family histories of revolutionary fighters and the "may 7" pharmaceutical plant built by family members of some of the p.l.a. men.

major joachim yhombi-opango and the other distinguished guests from the congo, together with congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende, visited chiaochuanghu on the 21st in the company of tseng shao-tung, a leading member

of the p.l.a. peking garrison. the distinguished guests visited the exhibition on the history of revolutionary struggle of the local militiamen and the tunnels dug by the militiamen to fight against the japanese aggressors during the anti-japanese war. the distinguished guests watched a military show given by the local militia unit.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1970)

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of equatorial guinea

in conformity with the interests and desire of their respective countries, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of equatorial guinea have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial rank.

the chinese government and people resolutely support the government and people of equatorial guinea in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the government of the republic of equatorial guinea has recognized the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

in accordance with the following principles: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, the two governments unanimously agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

done in santa isabel,

october 15, 1970

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Greet Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1970)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and equatorial guinea". full text of the editorial follows:

the chinese government and the government of the republic of equatorial guinea have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. this important development in the relations between

the two countries is a reflection of the growing friendship between the chinese people and the people of equatorial guinea and the rest of africa. we hail this important development.

the people of equatorial guinea have a glorious tradition of struggle. they declared independence on october 12, 1968, after a protracted struggle, and so ended the colonial rule which had lasted for nearly two hundred years. but the colonialists, old and new, refused to accept their defeat in equatorial guinea. ganging up with the reactionary forces in the country, they engineered a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in a vain effort to strangle the new-born republic of equatorial guinea. under the leadership of president francisco macias nguema, the government and people of equatorial guinea resolutely crushed this subversive plot, thus preserving their national independence and state sovereignty. in the international arena, equatorial guinea has strengthened its co-operation and solidarity with asian and african countries in the struggle against imperialism. at the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries at lusaka, equatorial guinea announced its support for the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. this just stand of the republic of equatorial guinea has been acclaimed by the people of various countries.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." in the common struggle against imperialism, the chinese people are close comrades-in-arms of the people of equatorial guinea and all africa. the government of equatorial guinea has recently declared its unreserved support for the restoration to the people's republic of china of its legitimate right in the united nations. the chinese government and people firmly support the struggle of the government and people of equatorial guinea against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. no one can undermine the friendship and solidarity of the chinese people with the people of asia, africa and the whole world.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and equatorial guinea has written a new chapter in the annals of friendship between china and africa. we are convinced that, following the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, relations of friendship and co-operation between china and equatorial guinea will develop still further.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Delegation of Finland-China Society Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

the three-member delegation of the finland-china society led by m. kajantie, chairman of the society, left here for home by plane today after concluding its visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi, leading members of the organizations concerned.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 21, 1970)

former french prime minister maurice couve de murville and his wife left for hangchow by special plane today after concluding their visit here.

maurice couve de murville and his wife arrived in shanghai from nanking on the 19th. during their stay in shanghai, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai heavy machinery plant and the machiao people's commune on the city's outskirts. they attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and went sight-seeing in the city. the french guests received hospitality from the revolutionary people wherever they went.

wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of maurice couve de murville and his wife. on their arrival and departure, the french guests were welcomed and seen off at the shanghai airport by feng kuo-chu, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife who are accompanying maurice couve de murville and his wife on their visit, left shanghai for hangchow on the same plane.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the republic of guinea arrived here today by air at the invitation of the chinese government. tibou toumkara, secretary of state for rural economy and handicrafts, is the head and keita selia, director general of agriculture, member of the delegation.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of the departments concerned ho kung-kai, chen mu-hua, chao kang, lu ping and chang shou-ping.

also present at the airport were kamano ansou, guinean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy; assane guindo, malian ambassador to china; and mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Guinean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the government economic delegation of the republic of guinea headed by tibou toumkara, secretary of state for rural economy and handicrafts.

hao chung-shih and tibou toumkara spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and guinea.

in his speech, hao chung-shih said that under the leadership of president sekou toure, the guinean people had waged untiring struggles against imperialist and colonialist aggression and subversion and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and had won one victory after another. at the same time, he said, they had made many achievements in liquidating economic forces of colonialism and developing national economy by self-reliance. the chinese government and people heartily rejoiced over the victories and achievements won by the guinean people.

"the people of china and guinea", he said, "have forged profound militant friendship in the struggle against imperialism. our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism and for safeguarding our national independence and state sovereignty. we have always co-operated with and helped each other in building our respective countries. thanks to the common efforts of the governments and people of our two countries, the economic and technical co-operation between china and guinea have gained positive results.

"the 700 million chinese people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought will resolutely support the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs, resolutely support the guinean government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and will make greater contributions in fulfilling their bounden proletarian internationalist duty", he concluded.

in his speech, tibou toumkara praised the victories won by the chinese people under chairman mao's leadership during the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the anti-imperialist struggle, the struggle for production and on other fronts. he said: "the guinean people consider these victories as their own. our people also appreciate at its true value the great support, the effective and disinterested support, the valiant chinese people have unceasingly rendered to all peoples in the world who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for independence, freedom and people's progress."

tibou toumkara praised the friendship between the people of guinea and china. he emphasized: "this unbreakable friendship has taken root in the common traditions of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of our peoples. it grows with each passing day, thanks to the deep sincerity of militant sentiments of the chinese friends and the first-rate quality of their co-operation."

tibou toumkara pointed out that the guinean people, under the leadership of president sekou toure, had won brilliant victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and reaction. he denounced imperialism for its crimes of unceasingly hatching schemes in an attempt to overthrow this anti-imperialist stronghold of the republic of guinea. he expressed the firm belief that the guinean people would win because they were supported by the revolutionary people of the world, first of all, by the people's republic of china.

kamano ansou, guinean ambassador to china, and his wife and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking, were present at the banquet.

present were assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and his wife, and mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including fang yi, chung yu-yi, ho kung-kai, chen mu-hua, chao kang, lu ping and chang shou-ping.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Delegation to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by seimin miyazaki.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

leading members of the organizations concerned, including ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun and wang hsiao-yi, were present.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Paper Exposes Nixon's "New Initiative" as a Trick to Fool People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1970)

nixon's "new initiative" on the indo-china question is nothing but a trick to deceive the people, said the malayan paper "pariaan" in an article yesterday.

the article said: the "new initiative" put forth by the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon shows that u.s. imperialism has neither the intention to stop its war of aggression nor the intention to withdraw all its troops from south viet nam. just as the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have pointed out that this "new initiative" is aimed at legalizing u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam, and protecting the thieu-ky-khiem puppet regime as a tool for u.s. imperialism to carry out its war of aggression and realize its neo-colonialism. meanwhile, it is also aimed at gaining on the conference table what it cannot get on the battlefields. this "new initiative" is a new trick to deceive the people, but the people will not be fooled by it.

the article pointed out that nixon's "new initiative" is also part of the u.s. double-dealing tactics of armed suppression and political deception. u.s. imperialism is confronted with inextricable difficulties both at home and abroad. the american people's struggle against war and conscription is gaining momentum. the voice calling for withdrawal of u.s. troops from south viet nam is irresistible. what is more significant is that owing to the heavy blows dealt by the heroic vietnamese people at the u.s. aggressors on the battlefields, u.s. imperialism has been compelled to adopt new tricks to tackle with its failure.

the article said, nixon said hypocritically that the united states had no intention to widen the war. but the wanton

bombing of north viet nam and laos by u.s. imperialism and its recent invasion of cambodia proved itself to have all the way been attempting to make the death-bed kicks through the expansion of war to avert the destiny of doom. imperialism means war and the nature of imperialism will never change.

in conclusion, the article said that nixon's "new initiative" fraud has been exposed. there is only one way leading to lasting peace in indo-china, that is, all u.s. troops quit from south viet nam. if u.s. imperialism continues to hang on in south viet nam, it will surely meet with more ignominious defeats.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Nixon's "New Initiative" on Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary today denounced the "new initiative" on indo-china dished up by the chieftain of u.s. imperialism nixon recently as a new fraud to cover up its aggression for the true purpose of legalizing the aggression of u.s. imperialism in indo-china.

the commentary said: it is known to the people of the whole world including the american people that it is u.s. imperialism that committed aggression against the three indo-chinese countries, and that it is not the people of the three countries in indo-china that committed aggression against the united states. in the three indo-chinese countries, u.s. imperialism, its accomplices and running dogs are the aggressors, gangsters and man-killers. it is the sacred right of the people of the three countries in indo-china to wage courageously the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to oppose the aggression and enslavement by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and running dogs.

the commentary said: in his so-called "new initiative", however, the war monster nixon harped on his old tune by playing the cunning tricks of "cease-fire", "troop withdrawal" and the convening of an international conference, without mentioning at all the key question of immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all troops of u.s. imperialism and its accomplices from the three indo-chinese countries to end its aggression and all its support and aid to its lackeys. this shows that nixon's "new initiative" is a new fraud to cover up the aggression, a political fraud to retrieve the failure of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. his genuine aim is to deprive the people of the three countries in indo-china of their sacred right to struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to legalize aggression by u.s. imperialism against the whole of indo-china.

the commentary said: the people of the three countries in indo-china have long been steeled and tempered. they will not be intimidated or deceived. the people of asia, the united states and the rest of the world have seen very clearly the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism. whether u.s. imperialism resorts to its peace swindle or war threat, it cannot avert its doom of failure.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Delegation Led by Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek Leaves Shanghai for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 21, 1970)

chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading left for nanking by special plane today after concluding their friendly visit here. they are being accompanied by li chiang, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-minister of foreign trade.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by wang hung-wen and wang hsiu-chen, members of the central committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; kao chih-jung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; feng kuo-chu and huang tao, leading members of the departments concerned; as well as over one thousand revolutionary people.

the national flags of china and korea flew over the shanghai airport which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. when vice-premier chong jun taek and the other distinguished korean guests arrived at the airport to bid farewell to the crowds, many in the crowds sang and danced. the crowds cheered: "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

vice-premier chong jun taek and the korean government delegation he is leading arrived in shanghai by special plane from kwangchow on the afternoon of the 19th. on the evening of that day a banquet was given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in honour of the distinguished korean guests. comrade wang hung-wen and comrade chong jun taek toasted at the banquet to the excellent health and longevity of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the everlasting militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had a cordial conversation in which they expressed their firm resolve and strong will to struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

during its stay in shanghai, the korean government delegation visited the site where the first national congress of the chinese communist party was held, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai shaped steel pipe factory and a chemical fertilizer factory in nanhui county on the city's outskirts. the delegation also attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

during his visit to the shanghai shaped steel pipe factory, vice-premier chong jun taek cheerfully told the workers: "your revolutionary spirit of self-reliance has left a deep impression on us. you've made these achievements because you follow chairman mao's teachings. i wish you still greater successes in the future."

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets First Anniversary of Founding of Somali Democratic Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to major general mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, warmly greeting the first anniversary of the founding of the somali democratic republic. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency major general mohamed siad barre,
president of the supreme revolutionary council of
the somali democratic republic

mogadishu

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the somali democratic republic, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and to the somali government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

the somali government and people, under your excellency's leadership, have opposed imperialist intervention and subversive activities and are liquidating the economic forces of colonialism, thus valiantly safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. the chinese government and people express hearty congratulations on the successes you have achieved.

there exists a long-standing traditional friendship between the chinese and somali peoples. i believe that the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop and grow stronger in our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 20, 1970

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 20, 1970)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china headed by li shu-jung, vice-minister of agriculture, arrived here by air today to attend the national day celebrations of the somali democratic republic at the invitation of its government.

the chinese government delegation was welcomed at the airport by secretary for agriculture abduranman mohamed hassan and other somali officials. chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai was also present.

colonel ali mattan hasci, member of the supreme revolutionary council and commander of the air force of somalia, met the chinese delegation at its dwelling place. on behalf of mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, the somali government and people, he expressed warm welcome to the delegation.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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JAPAN-US TALKS

What Have Nixon and Sato Talked About?

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, October 27, 1970)

In Peking and Pyongyang separate impressive rallies were held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War.

Those who spoke at the rallies looked back at the past 20 years as well as at the present, warmly extolling the militant friendship and great unity of the Korean and Chinese people on the one hand and giving serious warning to US imperialism and Japanese militarism on the other.

Speaking at a reception on Sunday, the Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Joon Keuk stressed that if US and Japanese imperialism should forget the lessons of history and dare to impose an aggressive war on the Korean and Chinese people, then only death would await them.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien also pointed out that if US imperialism and Japanese militarism dared to re-impose war on the Chinese and Korean people, then the Chinese people would, as they did in the past, stand resolutely on the side of the Korean people and fight to the end.

It is noteworthy that at a time when the Korean and Chinese people were marking this day in an impressive manner, Japanese Prime Minister Sato was again having talks with US President Nixon in Washington. The most important subject of the discussion was the prosecution in Asia of policies of aggression and war by US imperialism with the support of Japanese militarism.

Washington datelined reports carried in the Japanese press said that the talks of the chieftain of US imperialism and the chieftain of the Japanese warlords covered a total of eight items: Analysis of the general international situation, problems of Southeast Asia, the question of Okinawa, the Nixon doctrine, the China problem, question of Japan-US cooperation in solving public environmental pollution, general questions of the Japanese and US economy, and the question of textiles.

The first five of these eight items were entirely concerned with the situation in Asia. Hence, this meeting was not only the continuation of the talks of November last year, but was also aimed at further developing and implementing the various schemes contained in last year's "Nixon-Sato Joint Communique."

According to reports, at the present meeting Nixon and Sato agreed that, on policies toward China, "the two countries will make adjustments and maintain close contacts on future developments." Sato "expressed welcome" for the "peace" fraud cooked up by Nixon on the Indochina situation, and Japan would "increase its 'assistance' to Indochina." And so on and so forth.

All the facts show that US imperialism and Japanese militarism are stepping up their collusion. The White House spokesman even indicated that US and Japan would set up "a hot line" to strengthen contact.

Last year's "Nixon-Sato Joint Communique" exposed the joint intrigues of US imperialism and the Japanese warlords as well as the accomplished revival of Japanese militarism. That was why it was firmly opposed and violently attacked by the Asian people (including the Japanese people).

The present Nixon-Sato talks will surely bring on new storms of condemnation of US imperialism and Japanese warlords throughout Asia. In commenting on the remarks made by Yasuhiro Nakasone, Chief of Japan's Defense Agency, NCNA pointed out:

"In Asia today, there has appeared a united front stronger than ever before opposing the revival of Japanese militarism by US and Japanese reactionaries, and preparations have been made against a new aggressive war that may be started by US imperialism and Japanese militarism. If the Japanese reactionaries dare to provoke an aggressive war again, they are bound to be thoroughly crushed."

This statement serves a serious warning to US and Japanese reactionaries.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Leading Cadres Must Take the Lead in Studying Philosophy and Conscientiously Transform the World Outlook

- PLA Air Force units stationed in Peking convened a discussion and application meeting on the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works by secretaries of CCP committees at and above the divisional level. The meeting summed up and exchanged study experience and push forward the mass movement for the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 19, 1970)

PLA Air Force units stationed in Peking recently convened a discussion and application meeting on the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works by secretaries of CCP committees at and above the divisional level. The meeting analyzed the situation of the study, and summed up and exchanged study experience. It further heightened the leading cadres' consciousness in taking the lead in studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thought and pushed forward the deep going mass movement for the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the troops.

Number one men of leadership squads at and above the divisional level in Air Force units stationed in Peking, who attended this discussion and application meeting, spoke freely about their experience in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought in close association with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and their experience in the transformation of the objective world as well as the subjective world. The responsible person of the Political Department introduced his experience in using Chairman Mao's philosophic thought as a guideline to transform the world outlook during the practice of grasping typical

examples. For the sake of grasping typical examples well and pushing everybody forward, he personally took part in the practice of the transformation of reality, conscientiously listened to different views, incessantly conducted analyses and studies, overcame subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality and achieved relatively good results.

The leadership squad of the CCP committee for the rear services used Chairman Mao's writings on contradictions and struggle within the Party as ideological weapon to handle correctly the antagonism and struggle among different ideas in the Party and persevered in the development of criticism and self-criticism. It sought unity and unification through struggle and led the units in advancing in high spirit along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Members of a study group of the CCP committee for a certain anti-aircraft unit persevered in examining their own ideological progress and work achievements from the one-divides-into-two viewpoint. They looked for gaps from higher body's commendations and shortcomings from achievements, promptly discovered and overcame their weak links, kept the heads of the leadership squad sober at all times, and pushed forward the steady development of various activities.

Talking about his experience in studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thought during the practice of struggle and in the simultaneous transformation of objective and subjective worlds, a political commissar of a certain Air Force unit said: "When we study Chairman Mao's philosophic thought during our march along the road of continuous revolution, we feel we can stand high, look far, think in scientific ways, increase our revolutionary enthusiasm and gain greater confidence in leadership work."

Leading cadres attending the discussion and application meeting conscientiously studied the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee and, in light of their own experience in study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, analyzed and studied the questions found among the leading cadres concerning study of philosophy. It was agreed: The principal ideological obstacle to the leading cadres' study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works at the present moment lies in their self-complacency." They think that they have done "about enough" to transform their world outlook after several decades of revolution and that "relying upon their several decades' working experience they should be able to hold out for a while."

In light of their own experience in struggle, those present at the meeting studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They realized profoundly that before they can become pioneer fighters in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they must first keep Chairman Mao's teaching of "dividing one into two" firmly in their minds, overcome blindness and strengthen their self-consciousness for studying. Those who think they have done "about enough" in the transformation of their world outlook are looking at themselves from an isolated, static and one-sided viewpoint. This viewpoint is a metaphysical viewpoint.

A political commissar of a certain Air Force unit was from a good family and joined the revolution when he was young. He also made contributions during the War of Resistance Against the Japanese and the War of Liberation. In the past he always thought he did not make any gross mistakes during the first half of his life and would surely follow Chairman Mao during the second half of his life. Dominated by such ideas he slackened his study and ideological transformation for a time. But after studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works and looking at himself from the viewpoint of dividing one into two, he realized profoundly that the new era of continuous revolution imposed even higher demands on the advanced element of the proletariat. When he measured himself with this yardstick he found a great gap. He began to realize that if he failed to grasp Chairman Mao's philosophic thought, he would be unable to follow Chairman Mao closely in revolution, make mistakes unconsciously and cause losses to the revolutionary cause. He said with a deep understanding: "'Self-complacency' shows a lack of dialectics in my head. The only way to rid myself of blindness, heighten my consciousness in the continuation of the revolution, advance incessantly along the road of revolution is to arm my mind with Chairman Mao's philosophic thought."

A member of a certain divisional CCP committee removed in the right time the ideological obstacle, i.e., self-complacency, constantly raised his understanding about political and ideological work according to the dialectical materialistic theory of knowledge--"practice, knowledge, more practice, and more knowledge"--and gradually evolved a set of experience in political and ideological work connected with flight training. This divisional leading cadre said with a deep understanding at the discussion and application meeting: The only way for a leading comrade to advance incessantly on the road of continuous revolution is to have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, overcome empiricism, correctly analyze and solve contradictions.

After returning to their own units from the discussion and application meeting these leading cadres discussed in a big way the great realistic significance and profound historical significance of the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, developed propaganda activities for studying philosophy, discussing philosophy and applying philosophy and stirred up a new upsurge in the mass movement for studying and applying philosophy.

In many units, study among their number one men was grasped in the first place; after that study was grasped at every level. Many leading cadres went deep into the basic level and among the masses and studied together with the cadres and fighters at the basic level. Together they investigated and solved new problems encountered in studies and raised the level of study incessantly.

A political commissar of a certain unit personally made discussion and application at a meeting of CCP committee secretaries of various levels and called upon the number one men of the leadership squads to set an example in studying philosophy and applying philosophy so as to rouse the CCP committee members "in general" and the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the units to conduct study.

A certain flying school convened an enlarged meeting of the CCP committee and used a whole week to rectify the style of study and mobilize the masses to help the leadership squad of the CCP committee in formulating study plans.

Leading cadres of a certain anti-aircraft unit led office cadres in going deep into the basic level to help the companies develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and break down the "theory that philosophy is mystic" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the philosophic circle. This greatly elevated everybody's activeness and self-consciousness in studying philosophy.

In the course of helping the basic levels develop the mass movement for studying philosophy, the leading cadres also conscientiously summed up the good experience created by the masses and popularized it promptly. Under the leadership of the leading cadres of various levels, the mass movement for studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works is spreading vigorously on a firm basis in Air Force units stationed in Peking.

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STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE "LINES" IN SCHOOLS

Use Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thought To Guide Line Analysis

by

Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team
stationed in Hofei Industrial University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 19, 1970)

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought is a powerful weapon for transforming the objective as well as the subjective worlds. During the past two years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought, we extensively and deep-goingly developed activities in line analysis, greatly heightened the consciousness of the members of the leadership in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, promoted the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad, further consolidated the leadership of the working class and pushed forward the deep-going development of educational revolution and the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

Understanding the Law of Unity of Opposites and Heightening the Self-Consciousness in Line Analysis

Is there still struggle between the two lines within the new leadership squad after the working class occupied the schools? Is it still necessary to conduct line analysis? Our understanding of these two questions has gone through a process from lack of self-consciousness to comparative self-consciousness.

At the beginning, some of the comrades thought the revolutionary three-in-one leadership squad had nothing to do with the struggle between the two lines. To correct this idea we organized everybody to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party. This is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society." Applying the law of unity of opposites we observed and analyzed the contradictions and struggles within the leadership squad. We realized: The struggle between occupation and counter-occupation and between transformation and counter-transformation has not died out after the working class occupied the superstructure and this struggle is bound to find its reflections in the leadership squad.

"A gust in the school causes a wave in the leadership squad." To admit or not to admit this objective being is actually a question of whether we understand materialistic dialectics, class struggle and continuous revolution or not. The new leadership squad which was born in the struggle between the two lines must also consolidate and develop itself in the struggle between the two lines. Bold admission of the contradictions, disclosure

of contradictions, self-conscious development of line analysis and the struggle between the two lines and incessant resolving of contradictions are the prerequisites for doing a good job in the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad and the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Thus, we organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works conscientiously. We came to realize: The law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law governing the development of things and "this law exists universally in the nature, in the human society and also in people's ideology." Everything can be divided into two and everybody's ideology can also be divided into two. The only way for us to resist the revisionist germs is to take our heads as a battlefield for the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines and develop an active ideological struggle.

In the struggle between the two lines the idea of "it has nothing to do with me" must never be tolerated. Simple class feelings cannot substitute for consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. The only way to embark upon Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in our work is to think in terms of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

As a result of having our minds armed with Chairman Mao's philosophic thought we have more consciously paid attention to line analysis and made a point of grasping the key link of two-line struggle in dealing with things. For instance, at the beginning we had two different views on the treatment of the existing teachers: Some comrades favored a great reshuffle but most of the comrades expressed the opinion that as long as we grasped re-education firmly in the ideological realm and strengthened political leadership in professional work, most of the teachers could continue to serve the cause of proletarian education. Then what should we do? We elevated the question to the plane of "line" and made everybody understand: The question of whether to employ the majority of the intellectual elements in the course of transforming them or carry out a great reshuffle and whether to conduct a great organizational reshuffle or an ideological reshuffle actually reflected the struggle between the two different lines and the two different policies.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's policy on intellectual elements, we drew a clear line between the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectual elements and the transformation and employment of existing teachers. We stepped up the re-education of existing teachers and helped them to heighten their political consciousness in struggles and elevate their professional ability in the practice of the three revolutionary movements. In this way we fully mobilized the activeness of the broad masses of intellectual elements and at the same time consolidated the leadership of the working class in the educational revolution.

Advocating Historical Materialism and Persevering in the Mass Nature of Line Analysis

Historical materialism teaches us: The masses of people are the creators of history and "the masses are the true heroes." After studying some of the fundamental viewpoints of historical materialism and Chairman Mao's great teaching "One of the fundamental principles of the Communist Party is to rely upon the broad masses of revolutionary people directly," we realized that whether we dare to trust the masses, rely upon the masses and give the masses a free hand during line analysis is in reality a question of our fundamental attitude toward the masses and a question of whether we implement Chairman Mao's mass line or not.

"Intellectual elements are targets of re-education. In what way can they help us to 'analyze'?" Those who think in these terms are wrong. Chairman Mao taught us: "In school we should learn from the students and from the targets of our education." Mobilization of the masses to conduct line analysis is a good way to learn from the masses and from targets of our re-education. Intellectual elements have their weak points but they also have their good points. It is worthy of note that many of them made progress in different degrees after being tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In line analysis we must and can learn a lot from them. Naturally they are only gradually transforming their old ideas, and the remnant pernicious influence of revisionism cannot be eliminated completely overnight. However, as long as we dare to rely upon them, know how to lead them and let them confess and criticize themselves boldly we shall be able to understand more profoundly the law of the struggle between the two lines in the realm of education, draw a clear line between the two lines of education and actively struggle against the revisionist line in education.

Mobilization of the masses to conduct line analysis is also a good way to let the masses educate themselves. Creation of a political atmosphere of daring to criticize and daring to debate where there are a great number of intellectual elements will not decrease but enhance the prestige of the leadership squad. It will not weaken but strengthen the leadership of the working class. The fact that the broad masses of revolutionary intellectual elements dare to think and speak up shows that they have come closer to us working class physically and spiritually. This is precisely a hallmark of further consolidation of the leadership of the working class.

On the basis of such understanding we took the lead in posting a big character poster, "Opening the ideological gate and welcoming the masses to analyze and criticize," in May this year to counter the rightist conservative ideas existing in the leadership at that time. In this way we developed a mass movement of uncovering contradictions, analyzing contradictions and solving contradictions. We learned from our targets of re-education and learned from the broad masses by adopting such methods as "going down," "inviting in" and the convocation of "analysis meetings," etc. Such line analyses promoted the ideological revolutionization of the members of the leadership squad and pushed forward the development of educational revolution.

When we began trial-manufacture of single crystal furnace some of the leading comrades looked forward to "buying one" from outside and expected the state to "supply one." But the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students sharply criticized us: "You only know how to stretch your hands out to the superior but do not know how to rely upon the masses." Together with us the masses repudiated the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace. It took us only a little more than twenty days to trial-manufacture the single crystal furnace successfully.

Learning How To Grasp the Principal Contradictions and Strengthening the To-the-Point-ness of Line Analysis

"We must pull the bull by the nose." To develop line analysis we must grasp the principal contradictions, as well as concentrate our strength to grasp and solve the principal questions which hinder the continuation of the revolution.

A great number of contradictions emerged in the educational revolution in our school in April this year. There was much work to be done and there were also living ideas of various kinds to be dealt with. What should we grasp first? We studied Chairman Mao's teachings: "During any process, if there are many contradictions, one kind of them must be the principal one which plays a leading and decisive role and all others are only secondary and subordinate," "all problems will be solved once this principal contradiction is grasped." From the many living ideas existing at that time we chose as the target the thought of some people who did not rest content with the school work, and we made a breach by breaking down the "theory that school work is dangerous." We firmly grasped the ideological education in "remaining loyal to the Party's cause of education" and fought a people's war in line analysis.

At that time some of the leading comrades, teachers and students did not rest content with school work. We felt that if we did not begin with line analysis of the question and if we did not conscientiously solve this question, it will be impossible to cause the revolutionary activeness of the masses and develop the educational revolution in a deep-going way. So we promptly held a study class for the members of the leadership of the school as well as the departments. In the study class they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and made a line analysis of the question, "What does the reluctance to do school work show?"

The analysis made everybody realize: The school is now guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line, and to be able to settle down to work school without anxiety or not is in reality an important question of which line we persevere in, whom we serve and whom we follow. Some of the leading cadres said with a deep feeling: "Our inability to settle down to work school demonstrates that we still have not truly shifted our stand to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line." "Now it is not a question of work school

being 'dangerous' but a matter of our own ideology being too dangerous." This line analysis touched on everybody's soul and removed the ideological obstacle to the continuation of the revolution.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Contradictions exist in the course of development of all things and contradictions permeate the development of everything." New contradictions emerge after old contradictions are resolved. Principal contradictions also continue to change incessantly. The reluctance of some of the people to settle down to school work was solved along with the development, but other difficulties were encountered in the practice of educational revolution and the tendency towards "beating a retreat" again showed itself.

Thus we again developed line analysis in the leadership squad on the question of "Are we to do our duty and remain behind or are we to overcome the difficulties and work hard?" This analysis made everybody realize: Our ability to strive to advance and do educational work well in revolutionary and arduous spirit also reflects the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. In this line analysis we concentrated our energy to solve the question of devotion to the cause of proletarian education. We raised everybody's spiritual state to a new height and brought about a new upsurge in educational revolution in the entire school.

Emphasizing the Philosophy of Struggle and Giving Prominence to the Militancy of Line Analysis

Chairman Mao taught us: "It is either the east wind prevailing over the west wind or the west wind prevailing over the east wind. In the question of line, there is no room for compromise." This truth applies also to the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line as well as all the reactionary things in the world: "They would not fall until you overthrow them." Making a line analysis is a deep-going revolution in the realm of ideology; consequently we must closely integrate line analysis with the two-line struggle and give prominence to the militancy of line analysis.

To give prominence to the militancy of line analysis means to follow Chairman Mao's great teaching "Communist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle," lay the contradictions on the table and persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to conduct analysis and repudiation. One can never do a good job in line and analysis if one does it peacefully, politely, hesitantly and secretively.

During the period of Party consolidation and Party building the masses in our school posted some big-character posters against a cadre. But as he could not take it, he secretly tried to get some people to post big-character posters against a non-Party member comrade, thus interfering with the movement of Party consolidation and Party building. At this moment a bad element also poked his finger in this affair in an attempt to instigate the people and carry out a sabotage. When this problem was finally reflected in the leadership squad, most of the comrades favored helping this

cadre to touch his soul. But there were also people who held that there was no need to "mobilize everybody" and it would suffice to talk to him privately.

Now, to persevere in the philosophy of struggle or to practice the "principle of the good man" is no small question; instead, it is an important question, that is, according to the features of which class we should transform the Party and along which line we should build the Party. Through line analysis we drew a clear line between the two lines of Party building. After the understanding of the leadership squad was unified we penetrated deep into the basic level and mobilized the masses to repudiate and struggle against that bad element and criticized that cadre solemnly, conscientiously and properly. This gave the cadre as well as the broad masses a profound education in class struggle.

Giving prominence to the combatant nature of line analysis and grasping the policy nature of line analysis are unified. During line analysis we followed Chairman Mao's teaching "We should not place our emphasis on the responsibility of individual comrades, but instead on the analysis of the current situation, current errors and their social causes, historical causes and ideological causes," and always directed the spearhead at Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We "grasped the line without hurting anyone and repudiated revisionism by touching on the soul." We opposed unprincipled harmony as well as overheated struggle. We paid due attention to matters that concerned the guideline but did not force action on unwarranted issues. We warmly helped comrades who awaken slowly and patiently waited for them to change.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The method of analysis should be dialectical." The method of materialistic dialectics is the only method for line analysis. When we develop line analysis we must be realistic, conduct class, historical and dialectical analysis on people as well as matters, refrain from the one-sidedness of confirming everything or negating everything, and repel all interference from the "Left" or right. It is only by doing so that we can make the orientation clearer, increase our enthusiasm, strengthen our unity, and truly reach the goal of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people.

Enhancing the Spirit of Incessantly Making Revolution and Energetically Grasping the Protractedness of Line Analysis

"A line and a viewpoint should be discussed constantly and repeatedly." We must not harbor the idea of "once for all" in connection with line analysis and the struggle between the two lines. If we fail to develop constant and repeated line analysis through "repetition of process from matter to spirit, from spirit to matter; i.e., from practice to understanding and from understanding to practice" we shall be unable to grasp the spirit and substance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and shall make "Leftist" and rightist mistakes.

To take as an example our "open-door policy for school operation," when we energetically grasped line analysis and repudiated the old educational system of "three detachments" energetically, everybody followed the "open-door policy for school operation" comparatively more steadily. But when we neglected line analysis and failed to repudiate the old educational system of "three detachments" energetically, we wavered on the road of "open-door policy for school operation." Recently after we again developed line analysis on this question and further drew a clear line between the "three-in-one" system and the "three detachments" system and between the two lines of education our self-consciousness in carrying out the "open-door policy for school operation" was again greatly heightened. Looking back on our zigzag path in the revolutionary practice of "open-door--closed-door--open-door" education, we realized profoundly that the struggle between the two lines must be discussed everyday, every month and every year and that line analysis must be conducted everyday, every month and every year.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "As a movement develops itself, new things continue to emerge ahead of it. New things never stop coming. To study the overall picture and the development of the movement is an important task to which we must pay constant attention." The revolution is developing incessantly, the situation is changing incessantly and the key point of our work also keeps on changing; therefore the responsibility of the leadership squad lies in using Chairman Mao's philosophic thought to study and analyze the new trends, new characteristics and new problems in the struggle between the two lines under the new situation, grasp the law governing the struggle between the two lines, and have a firm grip on the initiative in line analysis.

The communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, advocate dialectic materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics." We must take the lead in studying and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought in a living manner, study line analysis and the two-line struggle as a principal subject, and make every member of our leadership squad forever a self-conscious executor of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a leader in ideological revolutionization, who is capable of grasping and using power well for the proletariat in the field of culture and education.

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MODEL PLA COMPANY

Red Banner of the Chingkangshan Mountains Flies Forever

- story of the ever-advancing "Red 2nd Company of Steel"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1970)

Illuminated by the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, the "Red 2nd Company of Steel" has advanced spiritedly and in big strides in the direction indicated by the Kutien Meeting Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission, and has passed another decade of glory.

The Red 2nd Company was one of the companies of the Red Army trained by great leader Chairman Mao himself. Respected and beloved Vice Chairman Lin was the first commander of this company. During the years of war, Vice Chairman Lin directly commanded it to fight south and north of China; in the new historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he showed close concern for its progress and growth. In 1959, Vice Chairman Lin visited this company and gave it an inscription, "Advance and Progress Continuously."

In the past decade, the Red 2nd Company firmly remembered Vice Chairman Lin's brilliant instruction, closely followed Chairman Mao in every step, studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, created a four-good company of itself, gave prominence to proletarian politics in all its work, perseveringly applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating the fighters, so that it "advanced and progressed continuously" and became a fighting group infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao's line of army building.

The red banner of the Chingkangshan Mountains flies forever and this red company will preserve its redness from generation to generation. The past decade has been ten years of "continuous advance and progress" for the Red 2nd Company and ten years in which new communists of a younger generation of the Red 2nd Company have grown up. Here, let us see the new face of the "Red 2nd Company of Steel"!

Leader in Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics

The present commander is the 35th commander of the "Red 2nd Company of Steel" of which Vice Chairman Lin was the first commander. There have been 39 changes from the first Party representative to the present political instructor. Despite the continuous change of membership of the leading group, the PLA's glorious tradition of giving prominence to proletarian politics has been handed down from generation to generation.

The cadres of the Red 2nd Company often said: "To take over the duty of giving prominence to proletarian politics well, we must be good leaders in giving prominence to proletarian politics." They said so, and they acted accordingly. Former company commander Lei Yueh-wei took command of this company for more than four years. Other comrades warmly called him

"political company commander." He was transferred to another post in November last year. His successor was Chao P'ing, who was a squad leader in the company a year before that. When handing over the shift, he said meaningfully: "A company of men are after you. You are shouldering a weight of 1,000 catties. It won't do if you rely only on masculine efforts. You must rely on the two 'Resolutions'!"

That night, Chao P'ing studied the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission character by character and sentence by sentence. He thought in himself: "Our company has laid its foundation by giving prominence to proletarian politics. We must never forget our glorious tradition of giving prominence to politics!" He wrote this in his diary: "In leading the soldiers, we must lead them ideologically. Leaders should chiefly exercise political leadership. In doing our work, we must let Mao Tse-tung's thought take root. In learning military science and doing military work, we should all the more learn politics well and do a good job of political work and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in leading the fighters."

Chao P'ing once learned that Huang Chin-yang, a fighter of the 6th squad, was not contented with the work in the army. He immediately called on Little Huang and had a chat with him. Little Huang said: "At home I can enjoy life. The work in the Army is too hard." His words made the heart of Chao P'ing, son of a poor peasant, ache. That night, he wrote to Little Huang's father, asking about his family history.

One night, he went with Little Huang to the company history room and sat before a portrait of Chairman Mao. After telling about the miseries his family suffered in the old society, he handed Little Huang a letter. Little Huang read it: "My son Chin-yang:

... In the old society, we poor people were in a sea of endless sufferings! Your grandfather toiled as a farm hand his whole life for the landlord and was butchered by the landlord. At that time I was still very young. Your grandmother took me with her, going here and there to beg for food. One night in winter, your grandmother died in a dilapidated temple. I was then half as old as you are and had to live alone. Later, I was kidnapped by a bad man in Shantung and then sold away to someone in Kwangtung. I lived in great miseries....."

Reading this letter, Little Huang cried and could not say a word. Chao P'ing dried his tears for him and let him see the chart showing the situation of combat preparedness, stirring up his hatred for imperialism, revisionism and reaction. The next day, he again led Little Huang to the class educational hall to see the facts about the class enemies' crimes in frenziedly attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. The class sufferings and the national hatred brightened Little Huang's eyes. After that, Little Huang exerted himself to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to work actively. Educated by the Party branch, he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Tasting the initial success in giving prominence to proletarian politics, Chao P'ing fostered a warmer love for political work. In the class education hall, he took up a basket with which the poor people in the old society begged for food, and told about his bitter family history, giving the young fighters class education. In the company history room, pointing at the "chart showing the course of fighting," the "banner of honor of combat" and the "placard of combat heroes," he told about the glorious traditions of our Army, arousing the heroism of the cadres and the fighters and teaching them to establish the idea of maintaining constant vigilance. In the training ground, he took the lead in criticizing the bourgeois line on military affairs and led others to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of military training and to consciously temper the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. He was praised by others: "Company Commander Chao is like Company Commander Lei. He is also a 'political company commander.'"

In the Red 2nd Company, both the political cadres and the military cadres are leaders who give such prominence to proletarian politics. The leading group of this company is like a locomotive running at full steam, leading the whole company to advance speedily along the track of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building.

Communists Filled with Vigor and Vitality

During the years of war, the communists of the Red 2nd Company dashed in the fore and stood in the forefront in doing anything. Today, the Party organization of the Red 2nd Company works still more vigorously and the communists of this company play a still greater role of the advanced elements of the proletariat. Inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," they work with united effort and advance bravely in the direction of the long-range target of revolution.

Wang Chin-ti is an ordinary communist in the Red 2nd Company. He works conscientiously for the Party and is praised by the whole company as an "old ox" of the revolution. He deeply understands that: Entering the Party organizationally does not mean entering the Party ideologically. To closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution, we must first keep on making revolution ideologically and must always take our achievements and progress as a new starting point of the sustained revolution.

After the Party's "9th Congress," the Red 2nd Company held a class to study the new Party Constitution. Taking the new Party Constitution in hand, Wang Chin-ti read it and committed it to memory. He linked the sufferings of his family in the old society with the hardships the millions upon millions of oppressed laboring people in the world are suffering, spurring himself to strive for the realization of communism and the emancipation of mankind as a whole. After that, his ideological level rose to a new height. He linked everything he did with the long-range target of communism. He showed concern for the interests of the situation as a whole. He worked with all-out effort. He kept himself red ideologically wherever he might be.

On being transferred to the cooking squad, Wang Chin-ti led the whole squad in answering Chairman Mao's great call "Practice economy while making revolution." The ovens were improved and coal was saved on 68 occasions. The daily consumption of coal for each man dropped from 8 liang to less than one liang. The three meals of a day were cooked by means of cinders.

Wang Chin-ti was later transferred to the productive group. He got up early in the morning and went to bed late at night. In less than two months' time, he led eight men to open up 22 mow of land, which gave a good yield of subsidiary farm products for the whole company.

Early this year, Wang Chin-ti was transferred to the 6th squad and posted as its leader. When he came to this squad, deputy squad leader Li Ping-shu had a quarrel with him. Bearing this question in mind, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching about "dividing one into two" and the fifth of the requirements for Party members laid down in the new Party Constitution: "Be bold in making criticism and self-criticism." He thought in himself: "I am chiefly responsible if the squad is not united well." Accordingly, he called on the deputy squad leader many times and had chats with him. He also held a meeting on the squad affairs and earnestly examined himself. That night, Li Ping-shu, the deputy squad leader, called on him and had a chat with him. Li said with emotion: "Squad leader, I am wholly to blame for the disunity in our squad. You must help me fight against myself. I am determined to correct my mistake." The two of them had their hearts linked still more closely. Thereafter, Wang often commended Li's strong points before the squad and mobilized comrades of the whole squad to give him support. He again had chats with him many times and patiently helped him overcome his shortcomings. Thanks to Wang's efforts, the 6th squad became ever more united. All comrades of this squad became one ideologically and worked with united efforts. At the first rating this year, this squad was rated a four-good squad.

Since 1966, the number of Party members in the Red 2nd Company has increased to 154. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses of communists stood in the first line of the three-support and two-military work and led the rank and file in firmly carrying out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the struggles against the bourgeois ideas of various shapes and colors, they resisted corruption and kept themselves away from these ideas. They took the lead in carrying out the tasks of combat preparedness, military training and productive work. Like Wang Chin-ti, they marched on the road of sustained revolution and proved themselves advanced elements of the proletariat filled with vigor and vitality.

A Never-Bending Saber

The "Saber 3rd Squad" is the "tip" of this saber, the Red 2nd Company. For the past decade, the "Saber 3rd Squad" has served as a "saber" and fought as a vanguard in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army

building and implementing Chairman Mao's great directive, "Heighten vigilance, defend the motherland." It has been rated a four-good squad each year.

In 1964, counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing fanned the evil wind of "big military competition." Li Kuo-ts'ai, then leader of the "Saber 3rd Squad," kept leading the squad in perseveringly giving prominence to proletarian politics, thereby making this squad an advanced squad in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. All praised it as one worthy of the name of red saber squad.

In 1967, Huang Jung-ken, the then leader of the "Saber 3rd Squad," led the whole squad in carrying out the three-support and two-military work in the city. He never forgot the combat preparedness. He refused to take a car and persisted in walking. In three months, he walked almost 2,000 li. He was called "soles of iron" by others.

In 1969, Ch'en Lin-yen, then leader of the "Saber 3rd Squad," once fainted in the drill-ground because of over-fatigue. When he had recovered, he again led the whole squad in carrying out intense training in combat preparedness, bearing in mind the deep-seated hatred for US imperialism and social imperialism. Others called him a "tough bone" fearing neither hardship nor death.

Fighting as a "saber" and going in the fore in battle for the revolutionary cause has always been a glorious tradition of the "Saber 3rd Squad." Early this year, Jung She-ning was transferred to the post of leader of this squad. He decided to develop this glorious tradition. He led the comrades of the whole squad in strengthening combat preparedness and maintaining constant vigilance against any invading enemy in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Heighten vigilance and defend the motherland." He said: "Chairman Mao has given us the gun. We must honor our 'saber' in defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat and must never forget to take this responsibility and never slacken our vigilance." Under his leadership, the whole squad read Chairman Mao's works every day, relentlessly fought "self," kept their guns clean and shining, and firmly established the idea of constant vigilance. On one occasion, Jung led the squad in carrying out anti-tank exercise. His hand was cut to a length of a few inches, and he bled profusely. The medical orderly rushed to dress his wound. He said: "It is only a slight scratch. There is nothing serious. It is now necessary to pursue the enemies." Holding a load of explosive, and defying the clouds of sand dust, he dashed forward to a speeding tank. Other fighters of the squad also fought bravely like young tigers and, fighting bravely and doggedly, followed him closely and charged forward.

The "Saber 3rd Squad" is a never-bending saber under this ever-red banner, the Red 2nd Company. Like the other leaders of the "Saber 3rd Squad" in the past decade, Jung She-ning also led the comrades of the whole squad in continuously scaling the peak of ideological revolutionization and doing various tasks with very remarkable results. The "Saber 3rd Squad" was every

year rated an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the army unit.

The cadres and the fighters of the "Red 2nd Company of Steel" are determined to further arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought and to advance forever in the direction indicated by the two "Resolutions"!

- Chieh-fang-chün Pao correspondent
(abridged by our newspaper)

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DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Lively Revolutionary Atmosphere in Commercial Work in Major Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1970)

there is a lively revolutionary atmosphere in commercial work in china's three largest cities of peking, shanghai and tientsin.

the commercial workers are making a living study and application of mao tsetung thought, wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and striving to give prominence to proletarian politics.

the commercial workers of the chinese capital have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have made conscientious efforts to study the general policy guiding china's economic and financial work "develop the economy and ensure supplies" put forth by chairman mao. his three brilliant articles and his great teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle" formed the basis of their study. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. these include "put profits in command" and "business first", as well as bourgeois ideas and customs in doing business. the commercial workers consciously serve the workers, peasants and soldiers whole-heartedly in line with what the masses want. the tungfeng shopping centre staffed by 1,300 people in downtown peking, sent out five teams to collect opinions in dozens of factories, people's liberation army units, government institutions, schools and residential districts in order to improve its work. then the shop assistants discussed the views gathered and worked out measures to improve their work. they posted these measures in and outside the shopping centre so that the customers could supervise their work.

the revolutionary masses warmly support this and it has had wide repercussions in the city's commercial departments. a large number of shops and of stores of service trades have broken with conventional practices and instituted a new style of work in emulation of the tungfeng shopping centre. the peking department store in the busiest section of the city and the many shops and small stores in the industrial, mining and residential districts recently posted big-character posters in their shop-windows listing new items of service and new measures for the customers' convenience. tailors are trying to raise efficiency so as to make up clothing ordered by customers as quickly as possible.

the municipal commercial department has made new arrangements as regards business hours, goods in supply and items of service for department stores, groceries, restaurants, drug stores and shops specializing in repairs and other service in the main streets. this has promoted coordination among the commercial units in the interest of the revolutionary masses.

the revolutionary commercial workers in shanghai are acting in line with chairman mao's great teaching "carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously".

they launched a mass movement to learn from the hsinghuo round the clock shop after the newspapers published its advanced deeds in serving the people wholeheartedly by studying and applying mao tsetung thought. "the orientation for struggle-criticism-transformation is to provide what the workers, peasants and soldiers need", a revolutionary slogan of the shop, is being applied throughout the city. many shops have set up counters for day and night services and repair of consumers' goods and increased other items of services.

the laoshan shop is in the suburbs of shanghai. the people it serves are mostly poor and lower-middle peasants. the shop has altered its service system for the convenience of the masses. for example, it used to sell only parts of fluorescent light-strips, but now it also sells the whole unit, and makes home deliveries and installs it on request. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "the laoshan shop serves the people heart and soul."

the tientsin commercial workers take the idea of serving the people and raising the quality of service as the main content of their struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

the barriers between trades are being broken down. many groceries also sell small items of manufactured goods and many general goods stores now sell cigarettes, drugs and other such things. some shops do repairs in addition to their regular line of sales. the people's shopping centre set up over 70 repair counters for fountain pens, wrist watches, lighters, shoes, knitwear and cotton clothing, enamelware, etc. home delivery by some shops includes bringing items needed in production to construction sites and fields. some shops help production brigades and teams maintain and overhaul agricultural tools and machines. workers in some coal shops not only sell and deliver coal but help people improve their stoves to save coal. the hotou department store in the tangku district takes service carts around to more than 20 production teams for the convenience of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Modern Chinese Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Warmly Welcomed in Belgium

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

the modern chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibition recently organized by the belgium-china association was warmly welcomed by about 1,000 belgian visitors of all circles, according to a report from brussels.

the exhibition was held at the academy of fine arts in antwerp. written at the entrance of the exhibition hall was a quotation from the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." in the hall, there was a bust of chairman mao and the flag of the people's republic of china.

the visitors were greatly interested in "the rent collection courtyard" which denounces the system of exploitation of man by man. seeing the heroic image of chinese women revolutionaries in the exhibits of "the white-haired girl", some women visitors said: women have won complete liberation in china. they are the equals of men in the struggle for the emancipation of mankind.

the visitors enthusiastically talked of the revolutionary heroism shown by the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought. it can be seen from the exhibition that the broad masses of the belgian people are anxious to know more about china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Embassy in France Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 21, 1970)

the chinese embassy in france held a film reception on the evening of october 19 at which the colour documentary "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" and the feature film "the heroic sons and daughters" were shown. the films were warmly welcomed by over 400 french friends and friends from asian, african and latin american countries residing in paris.

thunderous applause burst out whenever the brilliant image of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen. when vice-chairman lin was shown on the screen reading chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors

and all their running dogs exclamation", resounding applause burst out again.

after seeing the film, many friends talked excitedly about the excellent world situation. a french friend said: "the film shows the close unity of the chinese people round the chinese communist party and chairman mao and their high political conciousness. china is not only the powerful rear area of the vietnamese and indo-chinese people, but also an impregnable bulwark of world revolution." a cambodian friend in france said: "chairman mao's may 20 statement is a great support for the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle of the cambodian people and people in other parts of the world. the situation in cambodia is very good today and great victories have been achieved in the struggle against u.s. imperialism."

the audience also rated highly and praised warmly the film "the heroic sons and daughters". a french friend said: "the film gives full expression to the militant friendship cemented in blood between the chinese and korean peoples."

KOREAN WAR

Former Chinese People's Volunteers Write to Commemorate Chinese and Korean Peoples' Joint Struggle against US Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1970)

following is an article entitled "fight forever in unity with the korean people" written by a certain company of the former chinese people's volunteers:

the militant friendship cemented in blood is the most precious friendship; the internationalist unity forged in the fight against common enemies is an inexhaustible source of strength. on october 25, twenty years ago, the chinese people's volunteers were sent abroad in accordance with the brilliant decision of the great leader chairman mao. fighting shoulder to shoulder with the korean people on the korean battlefield, they foiled the armed aggression launched by the so-called no. 1 "power" u.s. imperialism and its accomplices, thus adding a most glorious page to the history of the militant unity between the chinese and korean people.

under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people won signal victory in their great war for the liberation of the fatherland, and exploded the myth of the "invincibility" of u.s. imperialism. reviewing the course of fight traversed by the korean and chinese people and looking ahead into the present excellent situation of the world revolution, we can see more clearly: the people's forces fighting for justice are invincible and u.s. imperialism, a so-called "super-power", is merely a paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly weak.

our great leader chairman mao teaches us: "in the course of the just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have cemented in blood their comradeship-in-arms." looking back over the days of our fighting side by side with the korean

people, we are deeply convinced that the militant friendship between our two peoples is indeed cemented in blood and is unbreakable.

an excellent poem of unity and militant friendship was composed in blood by the korean and chinese people on the korean battlefield. no matter what difficulties and hardships existed in the war, the korean people's army showed great care for the chinese people's volunteers as their own brothers. the two fraternal armies fought in the same trench, exchanged information and supported each other. they shedded blood together and rejoiced at their common victories. the korean people loved the chinese people's volunteers as their own army. once, in a forced march to intercept the enemy fleeing southwards from kaechon, our company was stopped halfway by a river. the bridge was destroyed by the enemy. it would take too much time to wade through the water. seeing this, the korean villagers, men and women, old and young, hurried to the spot to help repair the bridge. while working, they urged us by gestures to kill more enemy troops to take revenge for them. with the energetic support and under the inspiration of the korean people, we successfully crossed the river, and reached the destination on time that night after a march of 74 kilometres in spite of innumerable difficulties.

during the battle in defence of yongjabong, our company repulsed dozens of attacks launched by the enemy troops under the cover of planes and tanks for several days running. later, more of our soldiers fell wounded, and our food-stuff and munitions were running short. not reconciled to its defeat, the enemy increased its forces by several folds and with the support of a large number of planes and tanks, mounted another frenzied attack on us. at this critical juncture, the korean people, braving raining bullets, brought us munitions and grain and helped rescue our wounded soldiers. we were greatly inspired by their indomitable spirit. we all vowed: "the position is ours so long as there is a single one of us left. we will live and die with the position exclamation" with the powerful support of the korean people, we held out for eight consecutive days. pounded by the iron fists of the korean and chinese people, the enemy suffered a waterloo, leaving innumerable corpses in front of our position and its true colour as a paper tiger was clearly revealed.

the vivid facts have testified to the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung's teaching: "korea and china are friendly neighbours linked together as blood and flesh and the people of the two countries are brothers bound by deep-rooted friendship ties."

the traditional militant friendship existing between our two parties and two peoples is based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and has grown in the prolonged struggle against their common enemies. therefore, it can withstand all tests and no force can break it. this has been further borne out by the continuous strengthening and development of the friendship between the two countries in recent years. the unity and militant friendship between our two peoples are evergreen like pines on the jangbaek mountains, and will last forever like the yalu river. from this friendship, we can draw inexhaustible strength and with this friendship, we can defeat any powerful enemy.

20 years have passed, but in spite of its ignominious defeat, u.s. imperialism has not changed and will never change

its aggressive nature. in order to get out of its impasse in asia, it is actively pushing the "new asia policy" of using asians to fight asians by strenuously strengthening the puppet regime in south korea and at the same time, bringing out revived japanese militarism as a shock force in its aggression against asia. recently, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have committed new acts of conspiracy and repeated military provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people. facts have shown that we must maintain high vigilance against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

however, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys can never achieve their ambitions. as chairman mao has pointed out, "the world must belong to the people. every country must be governed by its own people, and the world must no longer be tyrannized over by imperialism and its lackeys." we resolutely support the korean people's just struggle to oppose u.s. imperialist aggression and achieve the unification of the fatherland. if u.s. imperialism and its lackeys dare to risk a new war of aggression, the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution will fight in close unity with the korean people, the people of various countries in indo-china and the people of the whole world to drown the aggressors in the vast ocean of people's war.

Army Unit Writes Article on 20th Anniversary of "Resisting US Aggression and Aiding Korea"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1970)

the "people's daily" has carried an article greeting the forthcoming 20th anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea. the article entitled "be always faithful to proletarian internationalism" was written by the unit to which huang chi-kuang, hero of special class of the c.p.v., belonged. excerpts follow:

there are just and unjust wars. our great leader chairman mao teaches: "they (communists -- translator) will, however, bravely step forward to support every just and non-predatory war for liberation, and they will stand in the forefront of the struggle."

the liberation war waged by the heroic korean people 20 years ago against u.s. imperialist aggression upon their fatherland was a just revolutionary war. to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, we the chinese people's volunteers left our motherland and joined the korean people's army in the fighting. in so doing, we acted on our great leader chairman mao's teachings and fulfilled our proletarian internationalist duties.

after three years of hard fighting with much bloodshed, the people's armed forces of korea and china defeated u.s. imperialism, the so-called no. 1 power, thus winning a great victory that shook the world.

during those three years, particularly in the world-famous sangkumryung campaign, there emerged a large number of heroes in our units, an outstanding representative of whom was huang chi-kuang, a good fighter of chairman mao's and hero of special class.

in order to wipe out u.s. aggressors, huang chi-kuang charged the enemy bravely in the battle to seize the height 597.9. despite seven serious wounds he had received, huang chi-kuang selflessly threw himself against a slit in the enemy dugout and silenced the enemy machine-gun fire. with his blood and life, huang chi-kuang opened up a road to victory for the follow-up troops to annihilate over 1,200 enemy troops. huang chi-kuang thus performed an earth-shaking deed of proletarian heroism.

huang chi-kuang and all other c.p.v. combat heroes had one thing in common, namely, their boundless loyalty to the motherland, the people and the great leader chairman mao, their infinite love for the fraternal korean people and their bitter hatred for u.s. imperialism. they were advanced proletarian fighters with a high consciousness of patriotism and internationalism who were nurtured by mao tsetung thought. that is why chairman mao's close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao wrote this inscription in memory of the fallen hero huang chi-kuang "an exemplary patriot and internationalist".

the korean people's great leader kim il sung points out: "the korean people and the chinese people have realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other."

facts prove it true. the korean people and their people's army heroically fought against the u.s. aggressors; they not only defended the revolutionary fruits of the korean people but also safeguarded the security of our country.

we never forget that in the days and nights when we fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean people's army in the sangkumryung campaign, we enjoyed powerful support and warm help from the korean armymen and people. the korean people around sangkumryung, old and young, treated the commanders and fighters of our unit as their kinsfolk. they brought us water, made charcoal and offered blood transfusion, showing meticulous concern for our wounded fighters. we were deeply moved by the brilliant deeds of pak jae jun, a korean peasant "abaiki" (grandpa) and a great internationalist fighter, who laid down his life for rescuing a wounded chinese volunteer. when enemy bombs were exploding in the air, "abaiki" pak jae jun shielded our wounded with his body without the slightest hesitation, saving the volunteer's life with his own.

this lofty internationalist spirit of the korean people greatly encouraged and educated the commanders and fighters of our chinese people's volunteers. it fully demonstrated the profound friendship between the chinese and korean people who are like brothers. through the three years of the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, we understand deeply that the fraternal friendship between the peoples of china and korea has been genuinely cemented in blood and tested in battle flames, and no force can shake it.

while we are recalling today the fighting course in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, we are very happy to see the new development of the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and korean people. the common struggle and common aim to oppose u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs have closely linked our two peoples.

in celebrating the 20th anniversary of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea by the chinese people's

volunteers, all commanders and fighters of our unit, with inveterate hatred for u.s. imperialism and profound friendship for the korean people, are determined to take hero huang chi-kuang as our example, continue to carry forward the proletarian revolutionary spirit of patriotism and internationalism, further strengthen the militant unity with the korean people and the korean people's army and carry the just struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs from victory to greater victory.

like huang chi-kuang, we are determined to hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people throughout the world and devote ourselves to overthrowing imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and emancipating mankind.

Korean People's Army Unit Marks 20th Anniversary of Entry of Chinese People's Volunteers into Korean War

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 22, 1970)

a meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war was held yesterday by a unit of the korean people's army to which comrade han yong ok belongs, according to the korean paper "rodong sinmun".

respectfully placed on the platform were a portrait of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a portrait of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

invited to the meeting were miao chieh, senior staff officer of the chinese people's volunteers delegation to the armistice commission, and members of the delegation.

the commander of the unit spoke at the meeting. he first of all extended warm, militant greetings to the fraternal chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the former chinese people's volunteers. then he pointed out that in the trying period of the fatherland liberation war of the korean people against the u.s. imperialist armed invaders, the brotherly chinese people dispatched the chinese people's volunteers formed with their fine sons and daughters to the korean front to assist the korean people with blood under the banner of "resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" in response to the call of their great leader comrade mao tsetung. the korean people will not forget the lofty internationalist aid rendered by the fraternal chinese people in the fatherland liberation war and in the difficult days of post-war rehabilitation and construction.

he stressed that the peoples of korea and china are comrades-in-arms and brothers who, sharing life and death for a long time, fought shoulder to shoulder against japanese and u.s. imperialism, the common enemies. the peoples of the two countries, who won victory in the struggle with their united strength in the past, will jointly fight and win in the future.

the korean people's army has grown into revolutionary armed forces each being a match for a hundred foes and made full combat preparations to smash at one stroke any form of armed invasion of the enemy, by firmly arming themselves with the

great revolutionary ideas of comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, and thoroughly implementing the military line put forth by him, said the commander.

addressing the meeting, miao chieh, senior staff officer of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers to the armistice commission, highly praised the great victory of the korean fatherland liberation war. he pointed out that in this war the korean people not only safeguarded the independence of their fatherland and their revolutionary gains but also shattered the wild design of u.s. imperialism to invade asia and dominate the world, making an important contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples the world over against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and setting an example to the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world which serves as an illustration that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big.

he paid lofty tribute to the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung, the workers' party of korea, the d.p.r.k. government and the heroic korean people and the korean people's army.

he expressed heartfelt gratitude to the korean people for the fact that they regarded the chinese people's volunteers as their kith and kin and gave them sincere aid in those days when the chinese people's volunteers fought in korea. he said that the chinese people will never forget the deep friendly feelings of the korean people toward the chinese people.

concluding his speech, he expressed the conviction that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will continue as ever to unite with the fraternal korean people, and the korean people's army and they will jointly fight and win greater victories in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

after the meeting, the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms saw the korean feature film "comrades-in-arms".

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Ocean Shipping Delegation of China Ocean Shipping Company Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1970)

an ocean shipping delegation of the china ocean shipping company led by chou chiu-yen, assistant general manager of the company, left here by air today for korea on a friendly visit at the invitation of the foreign transportation corporation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those at the airport to see them off were leading members of the departments concerned pai chun-ching and tung hua-min.

present was also choi yong man, commercial attache of the korean embassy in peking.

Korean Government Delegation Concludes Visit to Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 22, 1970)

chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the korean government delegation he is leading left for peking by special plane today after concluding their visit to nanking. they are being accompanied by li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade.

the korean government delegation came to nanking from shanghai by special plane yesterday afternoon. upon their arrival and departure, they were given a warm welcome and send-off at nanking airport by hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; peng chung and yang kuang-li, leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; chou tse, chu hui, fang chung-lin and liu chi-chang, leading members of the departments concerned in the province and municipality; and more than one thousand revolutionary people.

comrade hsu shih-yu gave a banquet yesterday evening warmly welcoming comrade chong jun taek and the korean government delegation he is leading.

the banquet was alive with expressions of profound proletarian internationalist friendship between the people of china and korea. the comrades-in-arms of both countries gathered together and exchanged cordial greetings. they expressed their firm determination and strong will to oppose u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the good health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, to the good health and long life of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the lasting great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea.

during their stay in nanking, vice-premier chong jun taek and the other distinguished korean guests, accompanied by hsu shih-yu, peng chung, yang kuang-li and other comrades, visited the yangtze river bridge which was designed and built by the chinese working class and attended a performance of revolutionary songs and dances given by little red soldiers in nanking.

wherever they went, the korean comrades-in-arms received a warm welcome from the revolutionary people.

Korean Government Delegation Returns to Peking after Visiting Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1970)

chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the korean government delegation he is leading returned here by special plane today after concluding their visit to nanking. they were accompanied by li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade.

the korean comrades-in-arms were met at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c. and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned, including han nien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, chung yu-yi, hsu chin-chiang, wang hai-jung and wang jun-sheng.

also present at the airport were hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Protocol on 13th Session of Sino-Rumanian Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 21, 1970)

the 13th session of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation ended here successfully yesterday and a protocol on the session was signed.

the protocol was signed by comrade sun hsiao-feng, head of the chinese scientific and technical delegation, vice-minister of petroleum industry and head of the chinese group of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation; and by comrade gheorghe pacoste, head of the romanian scientific and technical delegation, vice-minister of petroleum and head of the romanian group of the romanian-chinese joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation.

present at the signing ceremony were mihail florescu, minister of chemical industry; comrade ion craciun, minister of light industry; comrade grigore bargaoanu, vice-chairman of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation; as well as responsible members of other quarters concerned.

comrade chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

all members of the two delegations were present at the ceremony.

the session proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking to Attend Ground-Breaking Ceremony of Tanzania-Zambia Railway

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1970)

a chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader, and with kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy leader, left here for tanzania and zambia by air today to attend the ground-breaking ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway.

present at the peking airport to see them off were:

leading members of the chinese government departments concerned including chi peng-fei, yang chieh, yu hsia, su chieh, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, ho ying, chen mu-hua and lu ching-lin;

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and embassy officials; and

csibamba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, and embassy officials.

Tanzanian Military Delegation Returns to Peking after Visiting Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1970)

the tanzanian military delegation led by colonel ali manfudh, chief of operation and training of the tanzanian people's defence forces, returned here by special plane today in the company of chang tung-huan, a leading member of the department concerned of the chinese people's liberation army, after visiting other parts of china. the delegation had visited yenan, sian, shaoshan, changsha, kwangchow, shanghai and nanking.

colonel ali manfudh and the other distinguished tanzanian guests left peking for a visit to other parts of china on october 8.

in shaoshan, birth place of our great leader chairman mao, the distinguished guests visited chairman mao's former residence, and the exhibition hall attached to it and were photographed in front of chairman mao's former residence. during their stay in yenan, historical heartland of the chinese revolution, the guests visited the places where chairman mao lived and worked, the museum of chairman mao's revolutionary activities in yenan and the exhibition on the history of the former chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college. while in changsha, they visited the places where chairman mao engaged in revolutionary activities in his youth -- the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang (the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party) and the hunan self-education college. they visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in kwangchow and the former office of the 8th route army in sian.

during their visit, colonel ali mahfudh and the other distinguished tanzanian guests paid high tribute to chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and expressed their determination to carry the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism through to the end.

during their stay in kwangchow, shanghai and nanking, colonel ali mahfudh and the other distinguished guests from tanzania visited a unit of the east china sea fleet of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army and watched military skill shows given by militiamen. they also visited china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the yangtze river bridge at nanking and some factories.

during their tour, the distinguished guests from tanzania were warmly welcomed by leading members of the local army units and revolutionary committees, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and other revolutionary people.

US

Americans Denounce US War of Aggression in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1970)

american people have unfolded struggles in various forms strongly to protest against u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam and denounce the "new peace initiative" on indo-china dished up recently by the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon, according to reports reaching here.

nixon recently made a campaign tour of various parts of the united states in person to woo votes for reactionary politicians of the republican party at mid-term congressional elections due to be held in early november. but wherever this plague of aggressive war went, he was greeted with strong protest and opposition from the masses of people. the u.s. bourgeois news agency upi admitted that demonstrators had turned out to greet him at almost every stop with denunciation.

nixon arrived at burlington, vermont state, on october 17. when he was making a speech at the airport heavily guarded by helmeted national guardsmen, the masses shouted loudly: "stop the war", "power to the people". rocks were thrown at him. when nixon made a speech at teterboro, new jersey, a group of young people holding placards against the aggressive war incessantly shouted "nlf (south viet nam national front for liberation) is going to win" outside the auditorium. they protested against u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam and supported the just struggle of the vietnamese people. at ocean grove, new jersey, more than 100 youths shouted slogans against the aggressive war.

when nixon landed at green bay, wisconsin, he was met with angry shouts of protest which completely drowned his speech. several hundred young people shouted "peace now exclamation"

on october 19 nixon went to the ohio state university to carry out activities. upon his arrival he was immediately surrounded by students. one young man approached him and shouted, "take my draft card exclamation"

people in various parts of the united states have made statements and held demonstrations to expose nixon's "new peace initiative". some anti-war organizations in the united states pointed out that nixon's "new initiative" was nothing else than "old wine in new bottles" with the aim to "hustle votes". "nixon's unending war with its unending killing will go on," they added.

several thousand people in new york city staged a march on october 15 to protest against the nixon administration's aggression in southeast asia. they held a rally against the war of aggression at the square in front of the municipal council's building. the demonstrators handed out leaflets, pointing out that nixon's "new initiative" was aimed at continuing the war of aggression and not ending it. at the rally, a number of speakers emphasized that u.s. armed intervention in other countries' internal affairs must be stopped. they demanded an immediate withdrawal of all u.s. aggressor troops from indo-china. more than 100,000 signatures have been collected in protest against the u.s. war of aggression. some u.s. trade union organizations recently adopted resolutions demanding a speedy end to the u.s. war of aggression.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Photo Exhibition on Achievements of China's Socialist Construction Welcomed by Yemeni Friends

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Oct. 21, 1970)

a photo exhibition on the achievements of china's socialist construction in industry and agriculture was held here from october 11 to 17. it was welcomed by yemeni friends.

the exhibition was sponsored by the chinese embassy in yemen to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

yemeni vice-premier abdel salam sabrah attended the opening ceremony of the exhibition and cut the ribbon for it. also present at the opening ceremony were hussein al maswari, chief of the general staff of the yemeni armed forces, other yemeni friends and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in yemen. accompanied by chinese ambassador to yemen wang jo-chieh, they went round the exhibition.

many yemeni friends visited the week-long exhibition. they showed great interest in the more than 200 photos on display. many of them wrote their impressions in the visitor's book. some of them pointed out that it is thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao, the guidance of mao tsetung thought and the policy of self-reliance that the chinese people have gained such brilliant achievements. a journalist said, "under the leadership of chairman mao, china has become a powerful country. chairman mao has always stood by the side of the oppressed people, so he is loved and respected by the people of the world." a student said, "the chinese people are carrying on their socialist revolution and socialist construction not only for their motherland but also for those peoples who are struggling for liberation. the chinese people have set a brilliant example for the asian, african and latin

american people." many yemeni friends wrote: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the friendship between the yemeni and chinese people exclamation"

on the evening of october 18, the chinese embassy in yemen gave a film reception in which 400 yemeni friends attended. the chinese colour documentaries "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking" and the chinese feature film "tunnel warfare" shown at the reception were warmly received by the yemeni friends. when the brilliant image of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, warm and prolonged applause burst out from among the spectators. some cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" a yemeni worker said after seeing the films, "i was extremely excited when i saw chairman mao in such a good health. chairman mao has developed marxism-leninism with genius, he is the great leader of the world's people."

END

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